The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3270. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. McClellan's Address to the Army of the Potomac.

Property Destroyed by the Rebels in their Retreat.

Valuable Documents Found in Beauregard's Headquarters.

Effect of Opening the Potomac Blockade.

Great Increase of Shipping at Washington.

Protests Against the Provisions of the Tax Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 16.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE ARMY.

Gen. McCLELLAN's proclamation to his army is the theme of universal conversation and enthusiastic praise. His popularity with the army is unbounded, and his friends increase by thousands among the people, who admire his patience under persecution and his single-hearted devotion to the Union.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S POSITION.

A remarkable reaction in favor of Gen. McCLELLAN is observable in every quarter, growing partly out of public disgust for the ribald abuse of the *Tribune's* correspondence, and partly out of the fact that President LINCOLN has "put his foot down" on the intrigues to deprive the army of its chosen chieftain.

NO CANARDS.

This is the first Sunday in three months in which Washington has not been the victim of some stunning canard of military disaster. Everything to-day has been quiet and encouraging.

VESSELS ARRIVED AT WASHINGTON.

The docks at Washington begin to be thickly studded with masts of vessels that have reached here with supplies since the blockade was raised—a vast relief to all who have to buy in Washington.

THE REBEL FLIGHT FROM NEW-MADRID.

The rebel flight from New-Madrid gives Gen. POPE complete command of the Mississippi River below Island No. 10, and compels its abandonment. The next rebel defensive position is Randolph, Fort Pillow, sixty miles above Memphis, which cannot resist long. Memphis is expected to capitulate this week, and New-Orleans as soon as the news of the fall of Memphis is received.

NO INCENDIARISM AT CENTREVILLE.

Instead of a number of dwellings being burned by some of our soldiers on Thursday evening, in the neighborhood of Centreville, as reported, it now appears that the destruction by them was confined to a portion of rebel barracks. Not one dwelling, it is ascertained, was injured by our troops.

REBEL DESTRUCTION.

Bristow's Station, five miles from Manassas, on the road to Richmond, was burnt, together with the storehouse containing a large amount of flour, by the retreating rebels from Manassas.

At Thoroughfare Station, twelve miles from Manassas, on the road to Winchester, were found fifty-two freight-cars loaded with commissary stores, valued at $20,000. The fire the enemy kindled failed to consume them.

The Warrenton Station, fourteen miles from Manassas, on the Richmond road, was burnt, together with the hotel, and the five or six dwellings.

Cedar Run bridge, two miles this side of Warrenton station, was also burnt by the rebels.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS FOUND.

At Manassas, the secret agents of this Government succeeded in securing at the late headquarters of Gens. BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, a large number of documents in reference to the numerical force and condition of the rebel army.

THE BODY OF COL. CAMERON.

Col. CAMERON's body left on this afternoon's cars for Harrisburgh. The bodies of one rebel Captain, and also six privates, which the enemy in their flight from Manassas neglected to bury, were interred on Friday by a detachment of our troops.

THE NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Gen. WADSWORTH to-day entered upon his duties as Military Governor of the District of Columbia, occupying the Provost-Marshal's late office.

THE CASES OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Commission of Major-Gen. DIX and Judge PIERREPONT, appointed by the Government to examine into the cases of political prisoners still held in custody, will meet in Washington to-morrow at 12 o'clock. There are about sixty such prisoners in Fort Warren, twenty-five at Fort Lafayette, as many in Fort McHenry, and perhaps eighty in Washington. Besides, there are a number at Harper's Ferry, Wheeling, Camp Chase in Ohio, and at St. Louis—nearly three hundred altogether. It is understood that the Government will deal magnanimously with these captives. Their friends should get up such evidences of their good character as will help them in the examination about to be held.

THE ARMY COMMISSION.

The Committee appointed by the Secretary of War, composed of Messrs. HOLT and OWEN, to adjust all the contracts for ordnance, arms and ammunition made by the War Department, will convene at once.

THE CASE OF COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

Messrs. ODELL and BAKER, members from New-York, yesterday called upon Secretary WELLES, and urged that Commodore STRINGHAM, who is now in this city, be assigned to active duty. It is understood that the Secretary gave them assurance that this gallant and meritorious officer would soon be assigned to duty.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

Washington is overrun with committees from every class of manufactures, merchants, and traders, seeking relief from the rates of taxation fixed in the bill before Congress. The Manhattan Gas Company of New-York protest against the tax on gas, saying it will mulct them for $200,000 a year. The confusion arising from universal complaint of inequality will satisfy Congress they can please no interest by a Tax bill, and consequently few changes will be made.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS.

A notice to Postmasters has just been issued by the First Assistant Postmaster-General, as follows:

"The Postmaster-General has ordered the blank agency at Cincinnati, Ohio, to be transferred to Buffalo, N. Y., on the 1st of April next. All postmasters now supplied with blanks from Cincinnati will, after that day, send their orders to the Blank Agent, at Buffalo, N. Y., where the printing is executed under contract, and whence they will be supplied.

THE NEW-GRANADA CLAIMS.

The negotiations respecting an extension of the time for an adjustment of the unsettled claims against New-Granada are still going on, notwithstanding the commission has terminated. Judge DEAN, the counsel for the Government, and Mr. LEAVENWORTH, the Commissioner of the United States, have prepared their reports, and submitted them to the Secretary of State. It appears that the whole number of claims presented are 218, one-half of which are undecided in the correspondence which has passed between our Government and the New-Granadian Minister. The former assumes the ground that our Commissioner having been prepared to decide all the cases, while the Commissioner from that country was not, therefore, under the terms of the treaty, New-Granada is bound to extend the time and allow the Commission to pass on all the claims. Our Government does not intend to permit that Government to defeat these just and equitable claims by procrastination.

THE NEWS MARKET.

The following laconic correspondence between two high dignitaries of the Government, fell under my observation last night. It explains the dearth of news here:

"Any news, good or bad, to-day? W. H. S."

On the reverse side of the sheet was the answer:

"None at all. A. L."

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 23.—*First.* The eastern limits of the Department of Western Virginia are extended so as to embrace the valleys of the South Branch of the Potomac and of the Cow Pasture Branch of James River, the valley of the James River to the Balcony Falls, the valley of the Roanoke west of the Blue Ridge, and the New River Valley. The eastern boundary of the said Department will be, then, as follows: Commencing at the north, the Flintstone Creek, in Maryland; the south, Branch Mountain, Town Hill Mountain, Branch Mountain or Big Ridge; the north, or Shenandoah Mountain, Purgatory Mountain, Blue Ridge, Alleghany Mountains, to the borders of North Carolina.

Second—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following addition is made to paragraph nine, page ten, Revised Regulations for the Army:

"Except commissions issued by the President to officers of volunteer regiments, which will be considered the same as if issued by the Governors of States."

Third—In order to guard against the loss of valuable letters mailed by soldiers in the various camps, the following order is given, on the recommendation of the Post-Office Department:

"The Commander of each regiment or brigade will appoint a trustworthy agent to receive all letters from soldiers containing valuable inclosures. Each letter must be prepaid by postage stamps, together with the registering fee of five cents. A failure to register valuable letters increases the danger of their loss. It will be the duty of the agent to deliver the letters intrusted to him at a conuenient Post-office, daily, or as often as mails are forwarded therefrom. He will, with the letters, deliver duplicate lists of the same, giving the names of the writers, and the address upon the letters, one of which lists, with the registering fee, will be retained by the Postmaster. The other copy, signed by the Postmaster or Registering-Clerk, will be returned to the agent, as his voucher for the faithful execution of his office.

By command of Major-General McCLELLAN.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

IMPORTANT FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Occupation of Dumfries by Our Troops.

A Rebel Force Concentrating at Fredericksburgh.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 16.

Yesterday a reconnoitering party started from the north side of Quantico Creek, and occupied Dumfries. From the river to the village the road was strewn with dead horses. Some were in harness and attached to wagons. The rebel force in and around Dumfries was composed of Texans, Alabamians, and South Carolinians, under the command of WIGFALL, of Texas. The farmers state that there is still a body of about 700 cavalry some four miles from Dumfries, on the Aquia Creek road. About thirty cartridge and cap-boxes, some blankets, flour, &c., were found in the house used as WIGFALL's headquarters. A large quantity of shells and cartridges were also stowed away in a barn, and 75 boxes of ammunition were found near the Creek.

From contrabands, who have acted as teamsters for the rebels, it was ascertained that the main body of the rebels have crossed the Rappahannock, and are making a stand at Fredericksburgh, in conjunction with the army at Gordonsville.

MANASSAS AND ITS VICINITY.

Interesting Description of this Famous Locality.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UNION MILLS, Va., Friday, March 14, 1862.

You will have had by telegraph, long before this reaches you, all the details of the evacuation of Manassas; but it is probable that they will leave your readers still curious for further particulars in regard to the exact appearance of that rebel stronghold and its surroundings, upon which the attention of the nation has so long been concentrated. Manassas Junction is simply the meeting place of two railroads, with nothing more of a village in ordinary times than a depôt and a few straggling houses keeping it company. During its occupation by the rebels, however, it grew into the magnitude of a city "as big as New-York," as an imaginary Irishman near by explained to me. All about its vicinity clustered the encampments of the Confederate soldiers and the hurrying to and fro of trains laden with supplies, the gangs of negroes busy with the labor of unloading and carting, and the various forms of activity incident to so large a gathering of men, giving an appearance of life and business to the place such as it is not likely soon to see again, unless Government should make it the base of future operations in Virginia.

Close along the railroad, near the Junction, were the Government store-houses of the Confederates, and at various points near by, large quantities of flour and other supplies were stacked in the fields and rudely sheltered from the weather. During the fortnight occupied in the evacuation, half a hundred locomotives were kept constantly running with long trains of cars bearing away these stores, with the cannon and ordnance accumulated for the defence of the place.

Near the railroad are several substantial farmhouses, the former residences of wealthy planters now deserted and desolate, their empty rooms covered with the *debris* of broken bottles, medicinal and stimulating—chiefly the latter—with stray packs of cards, odd bits of furniture, pieces of crockery, and similar tokens of recent occupation. Most of these buildings appear to have been used for officers' headquarters, and were destitute of furniture, excepting here and there a piece, generally of too little value to pay for transporting, though a piano was in one case discovered by an enterprising Major, who placed a guard over it preparatory to appropriating it to his own use.

In the angle where the two railroad tracks come together is an earthwork with embrasures lined with logs, and on the hills overlooking the Junction are fortifications commanding the plain, which here stretches away for some distance on either side. In the direction of Richmond these hills rise toward Bull Run Mountain and its companion peaks, whose crests can be seen overlooking them. On the other side, in the direction of our advance, are a succession of high hills, rounding away for half a dozen miles toward Washington, and forming, with the similar hills nearly surrounding "Manassas Junction," a series of natural fortifications, making that beautiful valley almost impregnable from a direct assault. True, the earthworks defending these heights were rude and simple, but they were scientifically placed, and where nature had done so much, less was needed of art. Had the possession of those hills been stubbornly contested, our men would have found their road to the valley beyond one through blood, and the little streamlet of Bloody Run which tracks its way among these hills, would have had a new baptism of death. An examination of this vicinity, by even the unskilled eyes of a civilian, furnishes, it seems to me, a full explanation of the policy which has forced the rebels from their stronghold by threatening their communication, rather than by a direct assault upon this fortification of hills.

But patient waiting has not failed of its reward. Manassas is now ours, and these rounding hillsides for miles away are dotted with the encampments of our soldiers, from which they look with eager eyes toward the promised land beyond. At night the scene is a most striking one here, with the extended view to be had from some points of the ten thousand campfires, bringing out the dusky outlines of the mountains, and lighting up the horizon in every direction.

The rebels have made things as comfortable as possible for us, with their villages of comfortable huts, seemingly inviting us to stay and occupy where they have all the Winter been lying at their ease. But the invitation has not thus far been accepted, even to the occupation of a single hut, suspicions of inhabitants of an uncomfortable order of the insectoria appearing to disturb the minds of our officers. Apart from this, they have work ahead, and can only pitch their temporary tabernacles in this wilderness desolated by war.

The rebels must have been sufficiently comfortable in their Winter quarters to wait without impatience for our advance. The imaginative pictures Northern papers have given of the sufferings they were enduring, bivouacking on the "cold, cold ground," sufficiently amused them, without doubt, as they snuggled about the fires, in their substantial-built log-houses. All of these are thoroughly constructed—probably by the negroes—and are roomy and inhabitable. The crevices between the logs are plastered with clay, and the roofs in some cases shingled, while here and there is one with a pane of glass, or a window-sash, set into the side to admit the light. All have solidly-built fireplaces of large stones, let into one of the ends, for which the adjacent woods furnished an abundance of the best of fuel. They are arranged with mathematical precision, in rows or streets of ten or a dozen houses.

GEN. BANKS' ADVANCE.

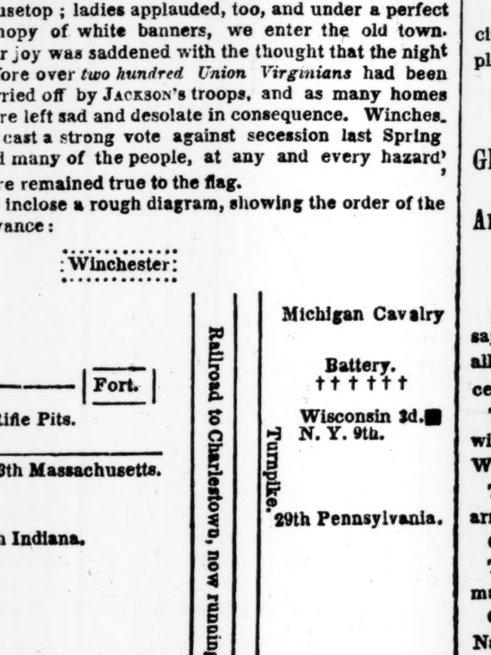
Interesting Incidents of the March to and the Occupation of Winchester.

From Our Special Correspondent.

THE ARMY OF THE ADVANCE—GEN. BANKS'
DIVISION, FRIDAY, March 14, 1862.

En avant. With plans fully matured, the vast army of the Union, numbering over 595,000 men, equipped in every respect, and each man filled with the enthusiasm that belongs to a just and holy cause—that of a good Government—advance now from every point, not like the "anaconda," as some are fond of comparing the force to, but rather like the lordly eagle, at one swoop, falling on every point, and triumphing everywhere. Here at Winchester, we *conquer to restore*, and most joyously have we been received by the people. On our entrance, the old flag, which in many a house had been hidden for many a weary month of delay, waved from balcony and housetop; ladies applauded, too, and under a perfect canopy of white banners, we enter the old town. Our joy was saddened with the thought that the night before over *two hundred Union Virginians* had been carried off by JACKSON's troops, and as many homes were left sad and desolate in consequence. Winchester cast a strong vote against secession last Spring and many of the people, at any and every hazard, have remained true to the flag.

I inclose a rough diagram, showing the order of the advance:



First came a squadron of Michigan Cavalry, followed by two batteries, Capts. MATHER's and HAMPTON's, Parrott and field guns. These were followed by our New-York Ninth, Col. STILES, and the Third Wisconsin, Col. RUTGER, who acted as skirmishers on the right, along the Winchester hills. To the left, on the other side of the railroad and turnpike, were the Thirteenth Massachusetts, while the Twelfth Indiana and the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania acted in the open field on either side, being drawn up in companies. This was the regular order of the immediate advance, and after them followed the rest of the vast army, who now throng the Winchester streets almost as thick as ants.

We found that the most infamous stories had been circulated here, as elsewhere all along the route, of the "Lincoln horde;" of their intention "to ravish women, murder children, and arm the slaves against their masters," etc. Gen. BANKS will not stop here. Strasburgh is only eighteen miles off, and that place will succumb ere many days. At Charlestown the women still remain bitter and intense foes of the Union, while nearly all the men are off, enrolled in the Confederate States army. To show the enmity of the fair there, I will mention that one of the Press Brigade craved a room at the house of a lady on Main-street. She met him at the door with flashing eyes said that if he was hungry she would give him something to eat, but that she would sooner die than allow one of the vile mercenaries of the North to pollute her hearth-stone for the night. She pointed to her boy of fourteen: "This is the last that is left at home; six of his brothers are with our army, and every one of my male relatives, who is capable, and I live in the hope that when this last one is old enough, he too will go forth, and I hope that he will plunge his sword deep into your hearts." With a grand air this tragedy queen slammed the door. Such is the madness of our Southern brethren, fearfully deluded by their infamous leaders. A strong instance of this occurred just before Gen. BANKS entered Charlestown. Several members of his staff rode up to R. M. T. HUNTER's house, and stated that the General had requested them to state that he wished to make the mansion his headquarters. The ladies, refined and intelligent, burst into tears, and sobbed forth that they hoped "they would not be injured, that their sex would be respected," &c., yet all along the route the most rigid care has been taken of property, and [illegible] of all kinds severely punished.

The table before which JOHN BROWN's Judges sat is now used by the Army Telegraph Corps, while the famous jail is occupied by Col. MALTSBY, the Provost-Marshal. Here I saw a most touching picture. A female contraband had just been brought in; she was almost white. With her were two little children, both under three years. She stood awaiting her fate in an attitude of exquisite grace, her heart wildly throbbing, yet with an air of deep dejection, filled with sorrow and the memories perchance of repeated degradation. One could see by her unstudied grace of attitude and statuesque air that in her blood coursed some of the best white blood in the State, yet she was only a Slave, a mere "chattel." At Harper's Ferry, the once-famous engine-house in which the old man defied all Virginia, there are now some thirty Secession prisoners, a curious change to those who once howled at the Union, because one old man made a mad stroke for the freedom of the slaves. There are now only thirty families left, where there were, a year ago, 5,000 people. The day before our troops crossed the Potomac, a messenger came to town in hot haste, demanding that all the citizens should shoulder a musket, and join the militia, for active service against the "Yankees." The next day, in six hours the pontoon bridge of forty strong boats was built, and ere the sun set, 8,000 men—horse, foot, and artillery—had passed over in perfect safety. The old bridge will be finished next week, and by the first of April the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be running again.

The numerous graves on the crest of the hill at Harper's Ferry show how busy death has been in the Confederate ranks during the winter. Around are seen the lofty ridges of the Blue Mountains, pierced at one bold point by the Potomac and Shenandoah; nature has lavished a wild beauty over the whole scene, and man has degraded it by the basest treason. As our thick ranks passed the lonely cemetery a meadow-lark, perched on an oak, sent forth her lute-like notes, which whispered to many a one of the homes they had left behind. It was a trifling incident, but it was noticed that many were affected by the melody.

When our troops passed through Berryville, they found one side of the Berryville *Conservator* all ready for the forms, stuffed, of course, with secession. Some types of the First Minnesota immediately went to work and printed the other side strong Union, of course. I enclose a copy.

A very funny incident happened near Martinsburg. As a general rule, the army has found that many Virginians have deserted, or voluntarily thrown down their arms, alleging that they had no heart in the fight, but were forced to enlist. This is not the case with many of the Gulf troops, however; they are dogged and obstinate, and very bitter. A son of Erin captured one of the "Mississippi Tigers," and while bringing him to camp, the "Tiger," an immense fellow, managed to free himself and run. The Hibernian disdained to use his musket, but chased him. At last seizing him, at it they went, rough-and-tumble. The "Tiger," maddened by the heavy blows, basely bit him, nearly severing his thumb. The Celt dropped the soldier then, and retaliated in the same style; finally he conquered him after a tremendous punishment, which dislocated his shoulder. The next day he visited the son of the "Repudiation State" in the hospital, went up to him, and shaking his well arm with a hearty grip, observed, "I havn't a bit of a grudge against ye; be jabers, ye are almost as good as meself." Such is some of the side-play of war.

JASPER.

LATEST NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, Sunday, March 16.

The members of an Indiana regiment publish a daily sheet here, called the *Army Bulletin.* I have a large, well-edited paper published by a regiment at Leesburgh, called the *Advance Guard.*

The churches opened here to-day, well attended by citizens, officers, and soldiers. It is worthy of remark that I have not seen or heard of a single invasion of private rights or intrusion since our arrival in town. This course is highly appreciated by the Secessionists, and tends greatly to disabuse the Southern mind of the impression that we are all barbarians.

JOSEPH SEATON's Theatrical Corps, which has for weeks followed the division, opens here to-morrow-night.

Sutlers freely dispense the necessary groceries to citizens, taking, in some instances, corporation shinplasters in payment.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

GEN. SMITH'S FORCES AT SAVANNAH.

An Expedition Penetrating the Gulf States.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 16.

A Savannah, Tenn., dispatch to the *Dmmocrat* says the expedition up the Tennessee River has nearly all arrived, and the fleet is now on the point of proceeding further xp.

The expedition is commanded by Gen. C. F. SMITH with Gens. SHERMAN, McCLERNARD, HURLBUT and WALLACE as division commanders.

The force is large, and fully able to conquer any army the rebels can bring against it.

Gen. GRANT is in command at Fort Henry.

The enemy's force in this section is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 100,000.

Gen. LEW. WALLACE's Division went to Purdy, McNairy County, yesterday, and burned the bridge, and took up the track on the railroad leading from Humboldt to Corinth, Miss., cutting off a train heavily laden with troops, which arrived while the bridge was burning.

IMPORTANT ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 16.

A special to the *Democrat*, dated on board the transport *Alps*, Hickman, Ky., 14th, contains the following from Southern papers:

The Memphis *Appeal* says two rebel transports ran Gen. POPE's battery at Point Pleasant on Wednesday last.

A letter from New-Madrid, of the 11th, pronounces the fort at that point impregnable; that it would be made the American Thermopylæ. This, however, did not prevent the rebels' evacuation of the place as soon as Gen. POPE contracted his lines around it.

The Florence *Gazette* says the Nationals landed a large force at Savannah, on the Tennessee River.

The *Appeal* also contains a dispatch dated Clarksville, Ark., 12th, which says that VAN DORN and PRICE's armies, with their baggage trains, are safe in the Boston Mountains.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Preparations of the Gunboat Fleet to Attack Island No. 10.

Important Alterations Made in Them.

Gen. Pope's Operations Against New-Madrid.

His Unparalleled March from Commerce.

Gen. Orders Issued by Flag-Officer Foote.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

I have delayed writing for several days, with the expectation that each hour a force would leave down the Mississippi, and soon thereafter there would be something beyond mere commonplace events to write about. Yesterday we had nearly started—were all aboard the gunboats, and were momentarily expecting the Commodore to raise the signal of departure, when word came that the whole affair was indefinitely postponed.

A thousand rumors instantly sprung into active life, relative to the reason of this. It was said that a dispatch from the Secretary of War had ordered the suspension of all movements for the present, which rumor was instantly made the base for a belief that JEFF. DAVIS had come to terms, that the war was ended, and that frightened Peace was on the eve of once more hovering in white-winged beauty over our shattered Union.

The true reason of the delay, in my opinion, is that it has been deemed best not to make a demonstration on the rebels until Gen. POPE has so fortified on the river below them as to be able to cut off their retreat. Probably word was yesterday received that his preparations were incomplete; and hence it was determined not to advance on Island No. 10 till every effort had been made to render their final capture certain. The latest advices from Gen. POPE represent that he is rapidly making his position efficient, both for offensive and defensive purposes. For a fortnight past heavy siege-guns have been shipped from Mound City by boat to Commerce, which have been dragged overland from that point to Gen. POPE's position in the rear of and near New-Madrid.

This operation is one scarcely less than gigantic in its character. The roads are, just now, as all roads are in Spring, deep and heavy in this part of the country beyond conception. From six to twelve horses have been required for each piece, and with even this force the progress has been slow, the stickings in mud-holes and sloughs innumerable. Added to these difficulties, was the hostility of the half-barbarous butternut natives, indigenous to the swamps of Southeastern Missouri. These, ignorant to an extent that would disgrace the average intelligence of the natives of Dahomey, relentless and cowardly beyond example, have never failed to throw all the discouragements they could in the way of our forces. Blocking up the road by felling trees across it, stealing horses, and, when it could be done with entire safety to themselves, pouring a charge of buckshot into the breast of some lagging, wearied soldier, are among a few of the plans adopted by the chivalrous Missourians to delay the progress of our troops.

The entire march of Gen. POPE from Commerce to his present position, is one unparalleled for its difficulties and hardships. Many days, when marching from daylight until late at night, the column would not advance more than five miles, and even then the wagons, unable to keep up, would be scattered over the entire distance, stuck—singly or by dozens—in the depths of Missouri mud. Never did a route present obstacles seemingly so insurmountable, and never were obstacles more determinedly met and more consistently overcome. An ocean of mud lay everywhere, which, without reference to gravity, had flowed into valleys, up the hill-sides, over their summits—mud fathomless and unyielding. The men waded through it, ate in it, slept in it, were surrounded by it, as St. Helena is by the ocean.

Probably by the time this letter reaches you the expedition by land and water against New-Madrid and vicinity, will be *un fait accompli*—the rebels instead of "dying in the last ditch" at their fortifications, will have gracefully surrendered and be on their way to fall in line with their brethren who are now being clothed, fed and civilized at the expense of the Government. A few school-teachers to learn the heroes of Donelson the first principles of orthography and a few earnest theologians to convince them that Deity is something else besides the mere prefix to d—n's in cursing Yankees and Lincolnites, would most materially increase their stock of information, and have much bearing upon their future well-being.

For several days—in fact ever since the fight at Donelson—the gunboats have been busy repairing damages and strengthening themselves, with a view to future operations. In the cases of several of the boats, the armor on the pilot houses has been taken off, and heavy oak timber spiked on over the old frame so as to materially increase the power of resistance. It is somewhat strange that it never occurred to those who planned the gunboats that the pilot-houses would afford excellent marks for rebel guns, and consequently would, proportionally to their prominence be liable to suffer. To have met this it would only have been necessary to have made these portions of the boats as strong as the balance. The timber, however, was thinner, and the armor were plates that would scarcely turn a Minié ball.

The ball at Fort Donelson which went through a pilot-house, killing one man, wounding another, and at the same time nearly depriving the country of the invaluable services and experience of Commodore FOOTE, was a stunning rebuke of the plan, which covered one of the most important parts of the boats with a miserably inefficient protection. In order to provide against future casualties of the same sort, the alterations above spoken of were made, before the Commodore would again allow the boats to go into action. The unsightly caverns rent through the smoke-stacks by rebel missiles at Donelson, were patched up; other rebel holes were stopped; caulking irons and paint brushes were brought into requisition—until, in fine, the whole fleet became as good as new, both in respect to looks and efficiency.

The *Benton*, too, has apparently been preparing for something, for one day last week, greatly to the surprise of everybody, who had for a long time supposed her a fixture of the mud-banks of Cairo, in which she was moored, steam was observed issuing from her pipes, and soon after she moved out in the stream and headed up the Ohio. All that afternoon she stemmed the fierce currents of that river, and at dark she had gained some dozen feet. In order that justice may be done all parties, I will add that even this remarkable progress was only gained by the assistance of a couple of small but willing tugs.

The *Benton* will probably be very effective when once in action; but if the point of operations is very distant from Cairo, she could possibly succeed in getting there in time for the next war—never in time for this. Down stream, however, aided by a seven-mile current, her progress looks considerably like motion—in fact does partake of the nature of something like it.

The importance of the proposed movement down the river is fully appreciated by Flag-officer FOOTE; and hence every step will be made with deliberation, and will not be taken until it can be done with entire safety. The following General Orders, which govern the fleet, and which have never been published through the Press, will give a fair idea of the organization and government of this important arm of the service:

CAIRO, Sept. 12, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—The officers commanding the gunboats will not leave their anchorages, for the purpose of making a reconnoissance up and down the rivers, without orders from me, provided I am within signal distance. And in no case in my absence, will the officer commanding a gunboat, go up and down the rivers without the knowledge and concurrence of the General commanding the post where the vessels are lying.

Cruising up and down the rivers will be directed at the proper time, by proper authority. Should the officer in command of a gunboat have reason to suppose that he may render important service, he will confer with me, if present, or, in my absence, with the commanding officer of the army, in case there is no navy officer, his senior, present to direct his movements.

Prudence, combined with bravery, constitute the efficient officer. And, until we have more gunboats, the exposure is to be commensurate with the object to be attained. Great care must be observed, lest the enemy decoy the boats not properly supported, within range of overwhelming masked batteries.

ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Commanding Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, Dec. 17, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—The officers of the flotilla will constantly exercise vigilance in the execution of their duties, remembering that upon their zeal and efficiency depend the success of our arms.

The First Masters will be regarded, where there is no Lieutenant as executive officer, as the executive officers, and will be obeyed as such by all officers and men under them.

The orders given by the executive officers are to be considered as emanating directly from the commanders of the gunboats, and not from the executive officers themselves.

ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer commanding U. S. Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, Dec. 17, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.—The officers and men connected with the Naval Flotilla will consider themselves amenable to the police regulations of the army while on shore, as well as on board, so far as conducting themselves with perfect propriety of conduct, of crossing the lines, abstaining from all approaches to intemperance, a vice which is so destructive to good morals, discipline and efficiency; that the Commander-in-Chief will visit, with the utmost rigor of the law, all who may be guilty of the slightest degree of intoxication, or of any violation of laws, rules, regulations and general orders, which are or may be promulgated, either by the military or naval authorities, for the promotion of the highest state of discipline and efficiency in time of war.

General Order No. 20, of the Commanding General, will be strictly observed by all persons in the Naval Flotilla.

ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer Commanding U. S. Naval forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, Dec. 17, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—The Commanders of the gunboats respectively, will see that their vessels are kept constantly ready for action at a moment's warning.

Men must be exercised frequently at the great guns and small arms, magazines frequently examined, gun gear often inspected, steam machinery kept in order, one-half of the officers at least, unless by special permission, to be kept on board at all times; in fact, every precaution taken against a surprise by the enemy, and a readiness for immediate service, which will enable the Commander-in-chief to operate against an enemy afloat, or on shore, within five minutes after the flotilla is under way.

The Commanders of the flottila will, in their internal rules and regulations, give such instructions in detail as will secure the highest degree of efficiency; and the Commander-in-Chief has the highest confidence, from the zeal and intelligence with which the officers generally have labored in the premises to assist him in improvising a squadron with such limited means by attending readily to duties of all grades, that they will soon have their respective vessels in a high state of naval discipline.

ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag Officer Commanding U. S. Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, Dec. 17, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No 5.—The men composing the crews of the different vessels in the flotilla are required to obey strictly all laws, orders, rules, and regulations promulgated, or suffer the penalty of the law.

Zealous and capable men, combining good morals, with a desire to serve their country, and vindicate its ability, to sustain unsullied its flag against enemies at home as well as abroad, will be favorably noticed in the monthly reports by their commanders, to the Commander-in-Chief.

All real or supposed grievances, which the men may have, or fancy they have, will receive a considerate hearing, through the proper channel, by their Commanders; and let it be borne in mind that the primary object of the flotilla is efficiency; a power and readiness to do its duty to the Government by punishing the enemy; this great object being secured, the comfort of the officers and men will, so far as may be consistent with efficiency, be faithfully observed.

ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag-Officer Commanding U. S. Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

CAIRO, Dec. 17, 1861

GENERAL ORDER No. 6.—*A strict observance of Sunday*, so far as abstaining from all unnecessary work, and giving officers and men the opportunity of attending public worship on board, will be observed by all persons connected with the flotilla.

It is the wish of the Commander-in-Chief that on Sunday the public worship of Almighty God may be observed on board of all the vessels composing the flotilla; and that the respective Commanders will, either themselves, or cause other persons, to pronounce prayers publicly on Sunday, when as many of the officers and men as can be spared from duty may attend the public worship of Almighty God.

Profane swearing being forbidden by the laws for the better government of the navy, all officers and men will strictly observe this law; and every officer who uses profane language towards the men in carrying on duty, will be held amenable for such gross violation of law and order.

Discipline to be permanent must be based on moral grounds, and officers must in themselves show a good example in morals, order and patriotism to secure these qualities in the men.

ANDREW H. FOOTE,
Flag-officer Commanding United States Naval Forces on the Western Waters.

There is nothing of great importance here. Gen. CULLUM, from ill-health, has left Cairo, and has been succeeded by Gen. STRONG. So far as I am capable of judging, Gen. CULLUM has proved himself an efficient obliging officer, and has always discharged his difficult and frequently embarrassing duties with promptitude and impartiality.

A rumor that Gen. FREMONT is about to assume command in this department has given rise to any quantity of discussion, the *pros* and *cons* being about equal. So far as I am capable of judging, the forces, almost without exception, are perfectly content to remain under the leadership and guidance of those who conceived and executed the late brilliant operations in Kentucky and Tennessee.

There have been one or two changes in the officers of the fleet within a short time. The gallant Capt. PHELPS, of the *Conestoga*, has been assigned to the command of the flag-ship *Benton*, and is succeeded in the *Conestoga* by Lieut. BLODGETT. Mr. CUTLER, of the same boat, has been promoted to Second Master on the *Carondelet*.

Among the features added to this Department is an æronautic corps, under Professor LOWE, of aerial celebrity. Professor STEINER is here with a portion of the necessary apparatus, including a generator and some other mysterious looking traps, all supposed to have some connection with future operations against the rebels. If the balloon reconnoissances prove as valuable here as they did East, there is no telling what results may be achieved.

Just now there seems to be nothing arriving here except shells for the mortars. They lie in heaps everywhere, and are sufficient in number, if evenly bursted, to pave the whole South with iron. It is probable that in less than forty-eight hours Island No. 10 will be in receipt of a portion, or all of its share, of this iron pavement.

Correspondents here are not merely driven nearly distracted to get matter for letters, but are subject to innumerable difficulties after they are written. At first one could send a letter by express in any kind of an envelope, next it must be prepaid with a stamp, then it could not go unless in a Government envelope, latterly it cannot go unless the envelope is stamped with a value equal to the full weight of the letter. One could not complain if advised of these changes in time to meet them. The plan has been to institute a new order of things, say nothing about it, and throw out all letters which are

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SPIRIT OF MILITARY INSTITUTIONS; OR, THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES OF THE ART OF WAR. By Marshal MARMONT, Duke of Ragusa. Translated from the Latest Edition, Revised and Corrected by the Author; with Illustrative Notes, by HENRY COPPEE, Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania, late an Officer of Artillery in the Service of the United States. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1862.

We welcome this summary of the great practical principles of the art of war, not merely for the sake of an authority that received its stamp of eminence upon the illustrious fields of Marengo, Luetzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Leipsic, and in that sublime but unavailing defence of the 13,000 under the walls of Paris, but because it offers to the American military student a work which will enliven his enthusiasm while it informs his mind. The Marshal Duke of Ragusa, one of the most brilliant and successful of those modern Paladins, whose career illuminated the days of the First Napoleonic Empire, had but to cite innumerable passages in his own adventurous history in order to furnish us with some of the most striking and useful precedents that can occur on any modern battle-field. In dedicating his work to the French army, Marshal MARMONT conferred on the latter a benefit only second to his military example, and, in translating and presenting the work as well as he has done, Professor COPPEE has entitled himself to the thanks of the American soldier.

In general theory, in the principles of strategy, tactics, campaign manœuvres, the organization and subsistence of armies, in every branch, and all the operations of warfare, from simple reconnoitering to actual battle, this book is complete—nor are the least peculiar and valuable portions of it devoted to military jurisprudence and the characteristics of commanders, with such other subdivisions of the "philosophy of war" as have seldom, if ever, been so succinctly, yet exhaustively, set forth. The Marshal is at times as thoroughly intent upon detail as the drill-master of a squad, and at others, when he gives us glimpses of the great Captains of modern days, and the battles they fought, including the splendid military epoch of NAPOLEON, his treatise reads like a romance.

Of the commanding tone with which he addresses portions of his theme, the reader may judge in a glance at the criticism on battles: "Defensive battles," he says, "belong more to war as a profession; *offensive battles, well planned, and well conducted, are the appanage of genius.*"

Of "Generals," he remarks, "A skillful General must, then, on entering upon a campaign, possess himself thoroughly with the conditions in which he is placed, by the nature of his troops, their number, the object assigned to him, and the means at his control; and he must provide, *even though contrary to his own taste*, the best modes of employment which it is proper to give them."

Will not the American reader who has denounced the state of some of our Generals be a little surprised at the following decision of the once Sub-Lieutenant MARMONT? "*A General should be as magnificent as his fortune will allow.* His greatest luxury should consist in a large number of horses; he must have enough not to be hindered in any plans he may deem useful. He should have, as the next object of his magnificence, a mansion in which he can constantly dispense hospitality. Never should an officer come to his headquarters, on service, without receiving testimonials of it. It is, in the first place, a praiseworthy act in itself: for the Staff officers, or officers separated from their corps, are in such unfortunate conditions as to living, that they would be reduced, if the General did not have a care of them, to a state of real want. To this humane consideration is joined another interest which regards the good of the service itself. An officer charged with dispatches hastens his arrival when he knows beforehand the reception which awaits him. He quickens his march from affection for his commander and for himself. Time, always elsewhere useful, plays so important a part in war, that it must by every means be economized."

We will conclude our notice with another quotation, the application of which no intelligent reader can fail to see:

> "In fine, the General who values his own glory should free himself in his operations from absolute dependence; it is always fatal. An enlightened Government has not the desire to direct everything; it limits its part to an indication of the aim, after having determined the nature of the means and their quota. It is for the General alone, placed in the presence and in the midst of difficulties, to decide upon the system to be followed, and the combinations to be executed. Rather than submit to too direct an action on the part of the Government, the General should abandon a command which he cannot exercise in its fullness. Either it should cease to oppose him, if he preserve its confidence, or it should retire him from the command if it think he is proceeding in an improper manner. Government should only act upon the General who has its confidence, through the influence of counsels which do not bear the character of imperative orders; it should especially avoid placing near him an office-counselor—for nothing is more absurd than such a system, and, as I have already said, its results have always been fatal. A General may indeed excite discussions, consult men of experience, even receive advice when he thinks it useful to him; but he must never be required to ask it, and to defer to it. In general, in an army there are only two parts to play—to obey and to command. Let the Government give the command of its armies to those whom it thinks the worthiest, and at the same time let it concede to them an unreserved confidence; otherwise it should replace them."

MAXIMS, ADVICE AND INSTRUCTIONS ON THE ART OF WAR: Or, A Practical Military Guide for the Use of Soldiers of all Arms and of all Countries; Translated from the French. By Capt. LENDY, Director of the Practical Military College, late of the French Staff, etc. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway. 1862. Price 75 cents.

At a time when everything relating to the Art of War is eagerly sought for, some confusion of labor is almost unavoidable, and too many works on that subject have been placed in the hands of our young soldiers of which it might have been justly said to the author, "Please explain your explanation." Some of the so-called guides, monitors, manuals, etc., devised to open a royal road to military accomplishment have proven to be a delusion and a snare to our embryo NAPOLEONS, and hundreds of fine fellows have had to commence in the field by unlearning what they had conned over in the guard-room.

Capt. LENDY's book is not liable to this objection. There is no difficulty in reading, comprehending and practising, "in any country," what he teaches. A simple perusal of the little work affords an excellent rudimentary basis for an understanding of the whole military science, from the principles of marching and scouting to the application of the laws of nations in reference to war. Capt. LENDY does not go into minute detail, but gives the whole general outline of a soldier's duty in a form at once pleasing, comprehensive, compact and complete. A valuable companion for officer or private.

ON BANDAGING AND OTHER OPERATIONS OF MINOR SURGERY. By F. W. SARGENT, M. D., Member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; one of the Surgeons to Will's Hospital, etc., etc. New edition, with an additional Chapter on Military Surgery, by W. F. ATLEE, M. D., and one hundred and eighty-seven illustrations. Philadelphia: BLANCHARD & LEA. 1862.

The reputation this excellent work has already acquired among practical surgeons throughout the Union, will undoubtedly insure for the second and enlarged edition, of which a sample is now before us, a cordial reception. SARGENT'S *Minor Surgery* has become a text-book in the greater number of our schools and classes devoted to that branch of science, while it holds a standard rank in every practical surgeon's library. The minute research, the clear, thorough and adroit rules of practice it sets forth, and the copious and satisfactory illustrations with which it abounds, were the theme of our commendation some time ago, and, we may add, elicited the praise of the entire surgical profession. The present edition, including its valuable treatise on military surgery, forms a handsome royal duodecimo, printed and bound in LEA & BLANCHARD's best text-book style for everyday use, and offered to the public at a price to suit the times.

THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Vol. IV., No. VIII., March, 1862. EDWARD I. SEARS, Editor and Proprietor. New-York.

The *National Quarterly* comes in for March with a Spring-like freshness and hopefulness about it, which augurs well for its management and its support in an hour so trying to the periodical literature of the Union. Its leading article, "Vindication of the Celts," is a tribute to an ancient, manly race, which is not only appropriate, at a moment when Celtic descendants are deserving well of the Republic, but valuable at any time, as a piece of scholarly historical research. The articles on "Female Education," "Our National Defences," and "The Union not a League but a Permanent Government," are worthy of close perusal. In the one last cited we think we discover traces of an eminent and statesmanlike pen. The Notes and Criticisms, especially in the Belles Lettres department, are discriminating and able—less so, however, than they might evidently be written by the same hand, but guided by a broader and more general sympathy with the outside world at large. The present number contains the Index to volume IV. of the *Review*.

RHYMED TACTICS. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway. 1862. Price 25 cents.

A neat little pocket-volume, which accomplishes in a creditable manner the very difficult attempt to put the dry, unpoetical phraseology of military drill into the outer garb, at least, of poetry—that rhyme which, we say it *en passant*, so many are continually mistaking for the divine spirit of which it is but the least adornment. This modest friend goes into every detail of individual and company drill with great minuteness and precision, and really gives the purchaser many times the worth of his money. If the evolutions are occasionally a little mystified by rhyme, that is not the fault of "Gov.," the author, but of the very venturesome task he has so courageously undertaken. But the book is useful, as well as cheap and curious. VAN NOSTRAND has given it the benefit of good paper, type and illustration, and made it well worth buying and trying.

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON, &c., &c., &c., collected and Edited by JAMES SPEDDING, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS, M. A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and DOUGLAS DENON HEATH, Barrister-at-law, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Published by BROWN & TAGGARD, Boston. 1862. Volume III.

In a previous number we have referred, at some length, to this new and excellent edition of the great Verulaw. The third volume, comprising the seventh, eighth and ninth chapters of *De Augmentis Scientiarium*, the *Historia Ventorum*, and the *Historia Vitæ et Mortis*, with elaborate prefaces by ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS, who superintends the "Philosophical Works" of the renowned author, is now presented to the readers whose taste demands the best works of the masters of the pen in the most acceptable form.

METHOD OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTES AND THE THE THEORY OF EDUCATION. By SAMUEL P. BATES, A. M., Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania, and author of "Institute Lectures." New-York: A. S. BARNES & BURR, Nos. 51 and 53 John-street. 1862.

A handsome 12mo. of 75 pages, bound in cloth, uniform with BARNES & BURR's *Teachers' Library*, embracing a valuable and desirable treatise on the topics set forth in its title, by a teacher of acknowledged capacity and experience. It is imbued, we are happy to say, with the new and enlightened spirit of educational improvement which demands *thought* as well as *routine* on the part of teachers and pupils alike. Every instructor should have the book and keep it before him.

THE EARL'S HEIRS. A Tale of Domestic Life, by the Author of "East Lynne; or, the Earl's Daughter," "The Mystery," etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut-street.

The title above given is too quiet and modest to afford the reader any just idea of the scope or merit of the fiction it prefaces. At least, in this epoch of "sensation," literary, as well as political, when terrific comoats or outrageous crimes alone "sell" the productions of the closet, very few novel readers will be prepared to find in the *Earl's Heirs* anything to fire the imagination or stir the blood. The genuine ability of Mrs. ELLEN WOOD and her success as an authoress first made manifest in her "East Lynne," which was recently received so well, both in England and America, render a noisy and glaring announcement unnecessary for her present work. True merit, once made known and recognized, requires no clap-trap and fanfaronade to help its progress.

Mrs. WOOD has won her way by dint of the pleasure she imparts to her readers, and the encomium of the London Press, seconded, after the appearance of her first book here, by the cordial indorsement of American critics, is fully justified by her latest one.

The *Earl's Heirs* abounds in thrilling incident, produced upon the stage of a well-woven plot with great dramatic force, and clothed in language as natural and simple as it is, throughout, life-like and expressive. The fiction is nowhere detected peeping through its drapery, but the reader is borne onward through scenes of English life, in hall and cottage, as gradually and easily as though the narration were but the reflex of actual incidents occurring on the self-same day. Occasionally, the dialogue is diffuse and the side narrative a little desultory, but the dramatic unity of the work is thoroughly well maintained to the last. Sketches of home-life in the heart of England, at the beginning, deepen into dark, domestic intrigue and crime, as the story proceeds to expand again pleasantly in reconciliation, reunion and happiness, at the close.

The Messrs. PETERSON, having obtained the copyright sheets of this new production in advance of the English publishers, are enabled to offer it, in good, clear paper, and excellent print, for 50 cents, as it is in one volume, uniform with their well-known series of popular novels.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Very few men were recruited for the regular army last week, but twelve boys were sworn in and sent to Governor's Island on Saturday evening. They had been on trial learning music, and being found competent, were sent to the recruiting offices to be enlisted.

The marine corps enlisted several men, both in the City and at the Flushing-avenue Barracks, but recruiting is not quite so brisk as could be desired.

Naval recruiting has fallen off, suddenly and very considerably, whatever may be the cause of it. Only seventy men were shipped last week at the two offices in this City, against two hundred the week previous. There are now about five hundred disposable blue-jackets on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*.

A detachment of recruits, enlisted in Philadelphia by Lieut. PIERCE, arrived here on Saturday, and were transferred to Fort Columbus, to be drilled for general service. The recruits on the island are now quartered in the garrison, which is a much more comfortable and convenient place than Castle William.

The school of gunnery on the *North Carolina*, under the superintendence of Lieut. EDWARD BARRETT, is in full operation. The Acting-Masters and Masters' Mates hereafter to be appointed, have, as previously reported, to pass an examination in gunnery, and are therefore sent on board the *North Carolina* for instruction. They are drilled, &c., two hours per diem.

Vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

Names.	Guns.	What doing.
North Carolina	84	Receiving ship.
Savannah	22	In ordinary, waiting repairs.
John Adams	22	Dismantled.
Massachusetts	5	Waiting for repairs.
Octorara (new)	6	Ready for sea (probably sld.)
Victoria	3	In com'n, n'rly ready for sea.
Wamsutta	3	In com'n, n'rly ready for sea.
Patroon	3	Ready to be commissioned.
Madgie	3	Waiting repairs.
Morning Light	8	Taking in provisions.
Adirondack (new)	—	Fitting out.
Lackawana (frigate)	—	On the stocks.
Ticonderoga (frigate)	—	On the stocks.
Ericsson (transport)	—	In the dry-dock.
Dawn	4	Fitting out.

Forces in the harbor, including Fifth New-York Artillery:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	330	North Carolina	500
Bedloe's Island	210	Marine Barracks	160
Fort Hamilton	180	Vessels in harbor	350
Fort Lafayette	180	Fort Schuyler	160
Fort Richmond	100		
Ellis' Island	80	Total	2,250

POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

Origin of the System in England—Statistics of its Progress—Regulations, &c., &c.

Among the various bills at present before Congress, there is one for the introduction of the money-order system into the postal regulations of the United States. In view of the passage of this measure, it is instructive to review the history and progress of the money-order branch of the postal system of Great Britain, as by this means we are enabled to arrive at some estimate of the benefits which we may expect to derive from the introduction of a like means of money transmission into our own country, and at the same time to form some idea of the additional revenue which the Post-office is likely to obtain from this source.

ORIGIN OF THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

This branch of the business of the British Post-office was, for more than forty years, the private enterprise of three Post-office clerks, who were known as "STOW & Co." It was commenced in 1792—when the British sailor was preparing to defy the French in various parts of the world, and when the British soldier was fighting TIPPOO SAHIB in India—as a means for the safe and speedy transmission of money between the "blue jackets" and "red-coats" and their wives, and sweethearts, and other relatives, from one part of the United Kingdom to another. The system was then nothing more nor less than a "job," which received the sanction of the Postmaster-General, without, however, his interference in the management. The advantages of the scheme were, however before long, extended to all classes of small remitters. Each of the three partners advanced $5,000 to carry on the business, and they appear, during the greater portion of the period named, to have gained therefrom an annual profit of about $1,000 each. The per centage charged was 8d. in the £1 sterling, (or 3⅓ per cent.,) out of which had to be defrayed the salaries of clerks, the commission to country Postmasters, and the profits of the partners. If the sum to be forwarded exceeded $10, a stamp duty of 25 cents was levied by Government, which had to be added to the Commission. Five guineas (about $26) was the highest amount which could be thus remitted, and the charge of commission, stamp and postage of the letter which contained the advice of the money order would raise the cost of this mode of remittance to over 5 per cent. Sir ROWLAND HILL now performs the same service for one-tenth the former cost, and this, too, at a profit to the British Government of over $140,000 per annum.

On Dec. 6, 1838, this money-order business became an official department of the Post-office, the three partners receiving due compensation. The Commission was then reduced to a fixed charge of 12 cents for sums of $10 and under, and of 36 cents for sums of over $10 and not exceeding $25; beyond which sum no order was issued. Though a chief clerk and two assistants were appointed to do all the business the public brought to them, it could only be done at a loss to the department, as people could not afford to increase even the reduced charges for commission, by the then heavy rates of postage for their letters of advice. When money-orders were in the first instance issued, they were on separate slips of paper thus, according to the Postal regulations of that period, necessitating a double rate of postage; this was, however, afterwards obviated by the order being given at the head of a sheet of letter-paper.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE SYSTEM.

There can be no doubt that to penny-postage must be attributed the gigantic money-order system, which now flourishes in full activity, and which has advanced with more rapid strides than any other department of the British Post-office. During the first year of the penny-postage, 1840, the commission on Post-office orders was reduced to six and twelve cents respectively, for the transmissions of the two grades of sums already named. The double reduction—of postage and of commission—had a most prodigious effect upon the transactions of the money-order department. In the three months ending Feb. 5, 1841, the amount paid on these orders was $297,160, against $40,705 in the corresponding months of the previous year.

The progress of the money-order system, since it was reorganized and became a department of the Post-office, is exhibited in the following table, in which is stated the number of orders issued and the aggregate amount thereof in each year:

NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF MONEY ORDERS.

	No. of Orders Issued.	Aggregate amount of Orders Issued.
1839	188,921	1,565,620
1840	587,797	4,804,875
1841	1,552,845	15,637,535
1842	2,111,980	21,685,885
1843	2,501,523	25,564,200
1844	2,806,803	28,476,975
1845	3,176,126	32,066,805
1846	3,515,079	35,355,280
1847	4,031,186	39,515,885
1848	4,203,651	40,756,470
1849	4,248,891	40,763,215
1850	4,439,713	42,472,490
1851	4,661,025	44,402,100
1852	4,947,825	47,191,385
1853	5,215,290	49,580,975
1854	5,466,244	52,312,055
1855	5,807,412	55,046,395
1856	6,178,982	59,027,810
1857	6,389,103	60,901,365
1858	6,689,396	63,310,525
1859	6,969,108	66,254,650
1860	———	69,000,000

The average annual increase of money orders for the five years ending 1859 was 5 per cent., the greatest increase during that period being in 1856, when it was 7½ per cent. over the preceding year. We find the number of orders issued at the present time to be thirty-eight times the number they were in 1839, and it has more than quadrupled since 1841, which may be considered the first complete year under the present system. In other words, more orders are now issued in a single week than were issued in nine months of the former year, or in one month of the latter. The comparative increase in the value of the orders issued is still greater, the amount being at the present time forty-five times what it was in 1838; but the increase in value over 1841 is about on a par with the increase in the number. In glancing down the above table, it is curious to note how closely the number and value of the orders have kept pace, the average value of each order being in every year about $10.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

For the first ten years after the government of the Post-office usurped the privilege of issuing money orders, the business thereof was carried on at a loss, and the expenses of the Department, for which a distinct staff had to be organized, exceeded the profits. At the end of the tenth year the turning-point was reached, and during the second decade of existence the money-order office has annually increased its profits, and is now the source of a large revenue. In Ireland, however, there has been a loss throughout the entire period, but this loss has been annually decreasing in amount, and has now all but dwindled away. The year 1848 was the last in which the money-order system of the United Kingdom was a charge upon the resources of the Post-office. In that year the loss was $28,725; in the previous year, 1847, it was $53,000. The progress from that period will be found in the following table of

PROFITS OF THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

Year.		Year.	
1849	$1,610	1855	101,260
1850	16,180	1856	113,370
1851	37,185	1857	120,875
1852	55,445	1858	129,080
1853	70,745	1859	145,575
1854	80,835		

To give a comparative view of the number and value of the money orders issued in each of the three kingdoms, we quote the figures of the year 1859. In that year 5,932,133 orders, to the amount of $56,790,285, were issued in England; 498,828, to the amount of $4,458,375, in Ireland; and 538,147, to the amount of $5,005,990, in Scotland. The commission gave a profit, after deducting expenses, in England, of $138,900, and in Scotland of $10,095; in Ireland there was a loss of $3,420. The number of orders gives an average of one for every three persons in England, for every six in Scotland, and for every thirteen in Ireland.

More than 38,000 post-office orders have been known to be paid in one day in England and Wales; but this has been at Christmas time, and evidently is a proof that the system is made available as a medium for forwarding money presents at that period.

On Jan. 1, 1860, there were 2,481 money-order offices in the United Kingdom; the number of post-offices at that period being 11,412, of which 825 were head-offices, and 10,587 sub-offices. In addition to these there were 1,958 road letter-boxes, making the whole number of public receptacles for letters, 13,370. It will thus appear that one office in every four or five is authorized to issue and pay money-orders.

In London double the number of orders are paid than are issued; in the large, and especially manufacturing towns, there is a great excess of payments, whilst in the fashionable cities and in the country towns, the excess is the other way. This proves that the post-office and its money-order department are brought very considerably into requisition in the purchase, and ofttimes in the transmission of goods from the tradesmen of the larger cities. A vast number of money-orders are called into use in answer to advertisements, and many tradesmen have considerably widened the circles to their connection in this way.

HEAD MONEY-ORDER OFFICE IN LONDON.

The business of this department is carried on in a separate building, situate in the same street as and not far distant from, the General Post-office. It is in itself a large establishment—large enough to be a very considerable Post-office—with extensive cellarage branching off into interminable groves of letters of advice and receipts, all methodically arranged for reference. The room in which the orders are issued, and paid, has a flavor of banking and money. It has a long bankers' counter, where clerks sit behind iron gratings, with their wooden bowls of cash, and their little scales for weighing gold; and vistas of pigeon-holes stretch out behind them. Here from 10 till 4 o'clock, keeping the swing-doors on the swing all day, all sorts and conditions of people come and go. The number of pigeon-holes in use corresponds with the number of money-order offices in the United Kingdom. When an order is presented for payment, the clerk goes straight to the hole marked with the name of the town it has been issued from. If the orders correspond in every respect with the advice, the cash is instantly paid. If a money order is required, a printed form is filled up by the applicant, (who has to observe certain regulations, which we shall hereafter mention,) the amount for which the order is required, with the commission, is paid, and the blanks in the printed order are speedily filled up by the clerk, and the order delivered to the applicant.

Many curious scenes take place with the uneducated visitors to the office, who appear at times to be much mystified as to the nature and properties of money orders. The belief has more than once been manifested at a money-order office window, that the mere payment of the commission would be sufficient to procure an order for £5. An Irish gentleman, who had been told that a money-order for £5 only cost sixpence, one fine day, (leaving his hod at the door,) entered the central office and demanded an order for the amount named, on a Tipperary Post-office, for which he tendered (probably congratulating himself upon having hit upon so good an investment) sixpence!

It required a lengthened argument to prove to him that he would have to pay the £5 as well as the sixpence, into the office before his friend could receive the amount required in Tipperary. And he went away, after all, evidently convinced that his not having this order was one of the personal wrongs of Ireland, and one of the particular injustices done to hereditary bondsmen only.

The accounts of the twenty-five hundred money-order offices in the United Kingdom are all dealt with in this head office, by about two hundred clerks. So promptly and accurately are these accounts posted up, that a balance of the whole Kingdom as to money orders is struck daily; and by 2 o'clock the state of each Deputy's (or Postmaster's) account can be accurately assertained—what he owes or what is due him—up to the latest postal communication.

The result of a change in this department, from a loss to a profit, was principally brought about by a more systematic organization of and a reduction of expenditure in the head office; for, despite the prodigious increase in the business of the department, its efficiency had, in 1852, been doubled, whilst its cost had been almost halved. Seventy-eight superfluous ledgers had been superseded, and the labor of sixty clerks thereby saved: the size of the money orders and advices had been reduced, and the expense of paper and print alone thus diminished by $5,500 per annum; whilst the abolition of separate advices of each transaction had economized the number of letters by forty-six thousand weekly. These economical reforms had, in 1852, effected a saving in the money-order office, alone, equal to $85,000 per annum. As compared with the greatly-increased business of the office at the present day, the saving must now be considerably greater.

There are more than one hundred branch money-order offices in the London District, about half of which are situated within three miles from the General Post-office.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING MONEY-ORDERS.

The money-order is a printed document, with blanks, about the size of one of our bank bills. It authorizes the Postmasters to whom it is addressed to pay the person mentioned in the letter of advice of the Postmaster issuing the order the sum named thereon. The letter of advice is sent direct, through the mails, from Post-office to Post-office; and the order is delivered to the person paying the money, who is recommended to forward it in a separate envelope to that which contains the information which the receiver is required to possess before he can get the order cashed.

Requisition forms are supplied by Postmasters at the rate of five for a cent, but it is not compulsory that they should be used. The applicant for a money order, which must not contain any fractional part of a penny, must furnish the full surname and at least one Christian name of both the remitter and payee, and give the address of the former. The latter, on application for payment, must be enabled to sign the order in the exact name in behalf of which it has been obtained, and to give the remitter's name and address. However, if the remitter or payee be a peer, firm, &c., the usual title or designation is sufficient, and if payment is made through a bank, the remitter's name and address is not required on payment, it being sufficient that the order is duly receipted. The holder of the money order is always at liberty to direct that the same shall be paid through a bank, by crossing the order in the form in which checks so required to be paid are crossed in England.

There are certain regulations in reference to the issuing of duplicates in the case of lost or miscarried orders, the transfer of payment from one office to another, the stoppage of payment, &c., in which cases a second commission is required.

The Post-office is no longer liable on account of an order, when it is once paid, by whomsoever it may have been presented. Presentation of an order must be made before the end of the second calendar month after that upon which it has been issued. If made later, a new order and a new commission are required, and if not made before the end of the twelfth month after issue, all claim to the same is lost. The proceeds of these lapsed orders, as well as all money found in "dead letters," the writers of which cannot be found, is paid over to a fund for the purpose of assisting the officers of the Post-office to insure their lives. These amount of the unclaimed orders was, in 1858, $9,510, and in 1859, $10,965.

The Postmaster-General, in a recent report, stated that it was proposed to extend the scale to orders of $50; this, however, seems scarcely necessary, as when a larger sum than $25 is required to be remitted, it is easy to obtain two or more orders. He also stated that it was proposed to place it in the power of any person, by using, as the case may be, a two or a four cent stamp, besides paying the commission, to direct that his money-order shall not be payable till ten days after date, so as to give time to obtain an acknowledgment before the order is cashed.

COLONIAL MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

In June, 1859, the money-order system was extended to Canada, between which time and the end of the year nearly 4,000 orders were issued in Canada, on the United Kingdom, and about 1,150 in the United Kingdom on Canada; the average amount of each order being rather more than $15. It was thought prudent, in the first instance, to make the commission rather high—viz., fourfold that for an inland money-order, which the Postmaster-General afterward suggested should be lessened. Money-order offices had been previously (in May, 1856,) established in Malta and Gibraltar, the rate being treble that for an inland order.

This enlargement of the money-order system has worked so satisfactorily, that it is leading to the extension of the system to other colonies. The Postmaster-General stated that he was convinced that such an extension would be productive of much good; would save much money that now probably runs to waste; would afford great relief to many weak and aged persons separated by the broad ocean from the younger and more vigorous members of their family, and would materially promote self-supporting emigration.

The seamen in the Royal navy, when on foreign service, are now enabled to send money home to their families, by means of money-orders, obtainable through the Paymaster of the ship in which each man may be serving. It is also worthy of remark that, during the war in the Crimea, the money-order system was extended to Constantinople, Scutari, and Balaklava, at the beginning of 1856; and at the close of that year the sum which had been thus transmitted to their families at home by the soldiers, sailors, and army-works corps was not less than $530,000.

MONEY ORDERS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

We have already pointed out some objectionable features in the bill, now before Congress, for the introduction of the money-order system into the United States. The English system has been brought to that state of perfection that we feel satisfied that we had far better copy it in all its entirety and with all its simplicity, than attempt any mere adaptation thereof. The stamp of great success which is so indelibly impressed upon that system is its best recommendation, and should be its passport for our acceptation thereof. But we must not look for the same success for the system in the United States that it has met in the United Kingdom. It must be remembered that there is no paper money in England of less value than twenty-five dollars, and in Scotland and Ireland, of five dollars; consequently money-orders are the only medium for the transmission of smaller sums per post, with the exception of coin and postage-stamps, to the use of both of which there are naturally great objections. However, there can be no doubt but that such orders will soon become a favorite medium for remittances, from the fact that the amount remitted is almost positive to reach the person for whom it is intended, from the avoidance of the heavy discount upon bank bills passing to a distance, and from the convenience of being enabled to forward the fractional part of a dollar, so that the exact sum required can be represented.

DR. LIEBER ON THE LAWS AND USAGES OF WAR.

Martial Law in the United States—Who Shall Suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus?—Consideration of the Two Views—The Question Not so Important as Many Think—Legislatures Can be Tyrannical—No Analogy Between the Writ of Habeas Corpus in England and the United States—Consideration of the "War Power" Spoken of by John Quincy Adams.

The following is the closing lecture of Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER's interesting course:

In relation to the *habeas corpus* in the United States, I may say it is different from what it is in England. Here, the whole subject is connected with points of law peculiarly our own.

I have shown you that Martial law, especially within a country, relates to the police in a great measure. Now, the *habeas corpus* is established for the very reason of protecting a man against the police power of the Executive.

In England, it is an act; it is not an act in the United States; it is settled by the Constitution. That is a law that is beyond the power of the law makers of Congress. It secures the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* to every citizen forever. It uses the word "privilege" for the first time with reference to the writ of *habeas corpus*. The English act does not use the word. It says: "The *privilege* of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, except in cases of rebellion and invasion. This is settled forever. It is not as the English act, for the Parliament can suspend or abolish it entirely there, as it is the highest power by the English Constitution; yet here the Constitution is the highest power, and that Constitution secures the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* forever. The Constitution was obliged to say, and not Congress, in order that it might be suspended in cases of rebellion and invasion, because the framers of our Constitution were not such arrant fools as to think that, in the midst of war, as if the English army were occupying New-York, and the American army around them, that the General could wait to go through with the forms of law. He must act; they knew this very well; they were mostly military men, or at least practical men. They knew very well that when there is rebellion, it must be put down. You cannot trifle about the writ of *habeas corpus*; you must act, and every one in the country must acknowledge that the Executive must have power to arrest and imprison for the time. The Constitution allows martial law in the cases of rebellion and invasion only. It could not help allowing this, for absolute necessity demands it.

But the question, who has the right to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the Constitution does not answer. There are two opinions about this question; some say that the right of *suspending* it belongs clearly to the Legislature, by analogy from the English writ of *habeas corpus*, from which we have the whole idea; others say the President may suspend it in cases of sudden rebellion, and give the power to military men. They say the Constitution gives the power to the President to repress rebellion, and therefore, naturally, he must have the right to suspend the writ for the time of the rebellion; moreover, they say, what if the rebellion breaks out when Congress was not assembled, shall the safety of the country be jeopardized because Congress is not in session; shall the whole Government be broken up and society be lost, the country be given up, merely to follow the principles of constitutional liberty, however precious they may be? Even this would be beaten down and the whole Government upset.

Important and interesting as this topic may be, it is not as important as it appears to many at first sight, whether the Legislature has, or the President, the right to suspend it. It is not to be suspended when there is *danger*, but it is only to be suspended in cases of *invasion* and actual rebellion. There is nothing vague about this; it is not when the President thinks it should be suspended, and when we think it should not be; rebellion and invasion are pretty plain, palpable things; there is no discussion about them.

Those are mistaken who think that personal liberty is secured by giving the suspension of the privilege to the Legislature. Legislatures become as arbitrary as single men often. I wish to allude here to a principle which I have treated more at large in my political ethics—that is, those young men who prepare themselves to understand citizenship fully, and the laws of freedom perfectly, ought to remember that although all ethics teach that there is no division of responsibility, although it is a well settled fact that five men cannot commit murder together, and each one only commit one-fifth part of the murder; for there are, in such a case, five murderers, which was a principle in ethics not always understood, but has been adopted by lawyers, and is now a well established fact in science and morals, and must be acknowledged as true,—yet men will always act as though there was a divisibility of the responsibility of men, and you will find as you read history, and by observing closely your own times, that bodies of men are willing to commit crimes, or do that which is wrong, which not a single one composing this body would have had the immoral courage to do alone. Many instances might be cited to illustrate this. You must know very well that students will get together at a meeting and pass resolutions and stick to things which not one of them would have the courage to do for himself. Our members of Congress have withheld their votes to pay a debt which each single man would have felt himself bound to pay—the debt of a Frenchman who sent over arms, 500 francs worth, which was not paid at the time because they had not the money—and afterwards they voted to pay $500,000, and they wanted the whole or none. I have known men who were members, when it came up, and they said it was due to them, but still they did not vote for it; they thought they did not incur any responsibility, yet, morally speaking, each one who voted for not paying it is just as guilty as each of the five men who committed the murder together. You must not think that Parliaments and Congresses are always in favor of liberty; they have become as tyrannical as any other branch of the Government, and sometimes more so, because of this feeling, that there is a divisibility of moral responsibility. MADISON used a most striking expression, which made a deep impression, in the debates upon the Constitution—"Let us not draw all things into the legislative vortex." It shows, by his using this term, that he knew very well that Congresses or Parliaments were by no means like a council of archangels, and that the danger should be avoided.

If, however, you were to ask, is there no danger if the Executive has the limited right to suspend the *habeas corpus*? I answer, certainly there is. You have only to imagine a very brilliant genius at the head of our army—a military genius—so he could, like WASHINGTON, command an army himself, and give him this power in addition, and the danger is very great. But I do not believe it would be any less dangerous if, in such a case, the power was vested in Congress, because such men command Parliaments also with their genius. Place such a man as NAPOLEON on a throne anywhere and you will see danger.

I would say, first of all, I would not give much for the argumentum proclaimed on the ground of danger alone; essentially important things are always dangerous; if they cannot be avoided, we must guard against them; mere danger alone does not show that the thing is worthless.

Second—Real danger does not seem to me to be very great in the United States, because the power is only given to suspend the privilege in two palpable, plain cases. The President must have the power, whether the power is given first by the Legislature, or whether he derives it from the Constitution, and it seems to me as if it could make no essential difference.

Third—What shall the President do if the danger arrives, if the fact is patent that rebellion is at hand, and Congress is not in session? It is just as if you allow him to shoot the enemy down and yet not to use any gunpowder;—the necessity of action in such a case is very decided. However necessary it is in common life that the offence, or crime, should be distinctly proved, there is no one who has any experience but knows that a man may do an immense amount of mischief and keep perfectly clear of the law. Many men live a life of successive rascality and yet keep without the reach of the law. Law is not made to prevent all rascality, for there are so many ways that crimes may be committed; bad parents may commit wrongs with regard to the education and examples given to their children, yet they cannot be punished, because it would be a fearful law that tried to prevent this—it would be dangerous. I do not wish to say that we should not pay attention to danger. I only say there is nothing essentially important that is not dangerous. Fire, air, light, love, religion, knowledge are dangerous, and the argument of danger would not be good against them; these all lead to great evils.

There are equally honest men on both sides of this question. Congress has so far sanctioned the assumption of the power to suspend the privilege by the President and held him free from all responsibility; they saw the necessity of it. Of course the matter is not legally settled thereby.

See, for the argument on the side of the power of the President to suspend the privilege, Hon. HORACE BINNY's classical pamphlet, and also a pamphlet by Prof. JOEL PARKER, Cambridge, 1862. See, also, the opinion of Attorney-General of the United States, which he gave when Congress met last time but one, July 13, 1861. See for the other side the opinion of Chief-Justice TANEY, in the case of JOHN MERRIMAN, as well as certain articles in the Boston *Courier*, signed G. T. C.—GEORGE TICNOR CURTIS. (Some are not signed at all.) The argument of analogy is raised in these articles, which leads me to make a few remarks on this subject.

Those persons that are entirely for the power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, use the argument of analogy. They say we have the writ of *habeas corpus* from England, and as the mother is the source, we ought to adopt likewise the view they have, that Parliament alone can suspend it; therefore Congress here only can suspend it. This is feeble, because the analogy does not hold. It is not true that they are the same. Parliament is something entirely different from Congress. It is a legislative assembly, yet it is called omnipotent—there is nothing above it. Who in England could have the right to suspend the act of Parliament—to abolish it? Of course the one that enacts it.

Second—The analogy does not hold, because in England it is a mere act. The act of the *habeas corpus* does not, and is not a constitutional provision. It is not *law*, in the common sense of the word,—a fundamental principle, that stands above all other law.

Third—In great or sudden danger some one may assume the power in England. The Prime Minister may break through the law which surrounds him, and afterward he may go to Parliament, and say he has done this, and ask an act of indemnity, for he did it for the public welfare. No man can do this here. A man must have the law on his side here, or he must be impeached, or else they pass it over in silence. Congress cannot pass a law that shall make what was fundamentally and constitutionally bad, right, because it cannot enact an *ex-post-facto* law.

Martial law within the United States means the legality of proceedings absolutely demanded by military necessity, according to the general law of war. For instance, hanging a spy, and so on, is natural. The moment the President, according to the Constitution, has the right to act with an army, then the army has the right to do what martial law in general allows, because martial law is nothing but a child of military necessity.

Second—It means, in America, the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, but only for the time of the war and the military necessity. Congress cannot suspend the law, even if it has the right to, nor can the President, if he alone has the right to, beyond the two cases which the Constitution points out.

Third—In America it extends to police regulations chiefly, within the country—to matters of safety, and military necessity also. You could not, although according to the Constitution there is a perfect right to, establish martial law in Missouri beyond the necessity.

Fourth—You will have to observe that it does not extend to trials, except it be such trials as the military necessity demands instanter; not, for instance, to a trial for treason. There is a difference between the United States and England in this respect. Whether it is the President, or Congress, imprisoning a man in Fort Warren, they cannot order a court-martial and try him by it, which the English claim they can do.

Fifth—You will have to observe, that beyond the direct and natural consequences flowing from martial law [illegible] the existence of a "war power," [illegible] JOHN QUINCY ADAMS [illegible] in reference to the abolition of Slavery. [illegible] I do not [illegible] for the general [illegible] establish martial law. [illegible] the war power of NAPOLEONS [illegible] serfdom [illegible] the martial [illegible] "war power" [illegible] it, it belongs to [illegible] and Usages of War upon Land.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...March 15, 1862.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '67..... 93½	1270 Erie Railway...... 36¾
$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 93⅜	100 do.........s18 36¾
1,500 T. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N..100	200 do.........b30 36¾
3,000 do...indorsed 99½	200 do.........b15 37
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '60. 97½	300 do.........b30 37
3,500 Ill. Canal R. Bs.. 88	100 do.........b20 37
1,000 Ill. Coupon B. '62 89	150 do.......... 36⅞
8,000 Ill. Coupon B. '70 90¼	50 do.........s30 36¾
4,000 Ill. Coupon B. '69 90	200 Erie R. Pref....... 62⅜
1,000 Ill. Coupon B. '79 91	250 do.......... 62½
2,000 Ill. War Loan.... 89½	50 do......... b30 62⅜
2,000 Tenn. State 6s,'90 60½	162 do.......... 62½
10,000 do.......... 60⅝	200 do.........b30 62⅜
10,000 do.........s60 60¼	100 do.......... 62⅜
1,000 Missouri 6s....... 53½	50 do.........s30 62½
5,000 do.......... 53⅝	50 do.......... 62½
25,000 do.......s60 53½	500 Erie R. Ass. Scrip.. 90
20,000 do.......b10 53⅝	25 Har. Railroad Pref. 32
1,000 Mo. 6s is. to H. & St. Jos. R. R... 62½	100 do.......... 32¼
45,000 California 7s..... 87¼	250 do.........b30 32½
1,000 do.......... 87⅜	100 Mich. Central R.... 57¾
5,000 Erie 4th Mtg. Bs. 86½	8 M. So. & N. Ind. R. 24½
1,000 H. Riv. S. F. Bs. 99½	7 M. So. & N. I. G. St 49
4,000 do.......... 99⅝	100 do.......... 48¾
12,000 C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 99	225 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 66½
4,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg. 73	100 do.........b30 66⅝
5,000 T. H. & Alt. 1st M. 94½	50 do.........s30 66
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 17	1000 Ill. Cen. Can. B.S 35
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d Mg. 47	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.. 18½
25 Bank of Commerce. 89	100 do.......... 18½
10 Metropolitan Bank.. 95⅞	200 do.........s10 18
20 East River Bank.... 85	170 do.......... 18
10 Hanover Bank..... 72½	50 Ga. & Chic. R...... 69¾
20,000 American Gold..101⅜	50 do.......... 69⅞
5,000 do.........101½	50 do.........b30 70
40,000 do.......b60.101½	150 do.........b10 70
45,000 do.......b30.101½	350 do.......... 70
20,000 do.......s30.101⅜	200 do.........b30 70¼
5,000 do.......s19.101⅜	1200 Cle. & To. R..s30 47⅝
25 Del. & Hud. C. Co.. 88½	200 do.........s60 47⅝
50 Pacific M. S. Co. s30 95	200 do.........b30 47⅞
50 do.......... 95½	500 do.......... 47¾
50 Brun. C. L. Co..... 6	200 do.........b5 47¾
8 N. Y. Central R.... 84	50 Chic. & R. I. R.... 57⅝
100 do.........s60 83⅞	50 do.......... 57¼
50 do.......... 83¾	250 do.........b60 57¾
100 Hudson River R... 37	50 do.........b30 57½
89 Del., L. & West. R. 84	100 Mil. & P. Du C. R. 24
100 Harlem R.......s30 13½	50 do.........b10 24
400 do.......... 13½	10 M. & P. Du C. 1st pf. 79½
	50 M. & P. Du C. 2d pf. 56

SECOND BOARD.

$32,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou 93¼	200 Erie Railway....... 36¾
20,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg 93¼	100 do.........s60 36⅝
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou 87	100 do.........b10 36¾
2,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes.....small. 100	200 do.......... 36⅝
2,000 Mo. State 6's..... 53¾	50 Erie R. Pref.....s30 62½
5,000 Ten. State 6's,'90. 60¼	100 do.........s60 62⅛
2,000 Ill. War Loan .. 89	150 do.........b30 62¾
1,000 Cal. State 7's..... 86⅜	240 do.......... 62½
3,000 E. R. 1st M. B...106	200 do.........b10 62⅜
5,000 E. R. 4th M. B... 87	100 Harlem R. Pref..... 32¼
2,000 E. R. 3d M. B. '83 93¼	150 Mich. Cen. R....... 57¾
1,000 H. Riv. R. 3d M.B 82	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b60 49
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.... 94	120 Panama Railroad..121½
5,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. B 86	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scp..... 66½
5 Bank of Commerce. 89	100 do.........s30 66
10 Bank of N. America 89	125 Gal. & Chicago R.. 70
20 Broadway Bank....125½	100 do.........b60 70½
60 do.........125	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 47¼
60 Continental Bank.. 82	250 do.......... 47
5,000 Am. Gold.......101⅛	100 do.........s15 47¼
75 Pacific Mail S. Co.. 95½	100 do.........b5 47¼
50 N. Y. Cen. R....... 83⅝	350 do.......... 47⅛
13 do.......... 83½	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.. 57½
150 M. S. & N. Ind. R... 24	200 do.........b30 57½
100 do.......... 24⅛	30 do.......... 57⅛
	100 Mil. & P. du C. R.. 24

MONDAY, March 17—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was active in the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, while there was a falling off, as compared with the same week last season, in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce. The deficiency is mainly from the absence of cotton, considerable parcels of which were going to Europe from New-York this time last year. The movement of Flour and Provisions both by rail from the interior and by export to Europe, continues large. The Winter traffic over the great New-York lines, for February, was by far the heaviest ever reported for that month. There is some improvement in the Jobbing trade to the Southwest, including the region usually supplied before the war with goods over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and up the Cumberland. Both these channels have been reopened to business as far as Nashville, but the depreciation and ruin brought upon the paper currency of Tennessee by the rebel conspiracy are such as to render the operations of trade exceedingly difficult and uncertain. The case, however, will be altered after the restoration of quiet is so far trusted by the surrounding country as to induce the sale and shipment of produce. The Currency, also, will soon receive an infusion of United States Notes through the army expenditures on the Cumberland. The Tobacco and iron trade from the lower part of the River has been restored by the removal of all restrictions upon the outward shipment of these staples. The prospect is fair that Capt. FOOTE, with his fleet of gun and mortar boats will be at Memphis before the close of the present week, and the evidences of a returning sense of reason and prudence among the substantial citizens of that place are now such as to make it almost certain that the National occupation will be as easy, and the restoration of quiet as prompt as at Nashville. If so, the restoration of trade and free navigation will soon be made general to the State of Tennessee.

The course of Money and Exchange affairs for the week was to increased ease in both departments. The rapid distribution of United States Stocks and Treasury Bonds to the public at rates at or above the terms upon which the Banks received them from the Government, has induced the Banks to extend their ordinary line of Loans and Discounts, while diminishing through the process referred to, their Loans to Government. The former now stands about $83,250,000, as against $80,100,000 at the close of the previous week. At the same time their depositors have made further considerable transfers into United States Securities or to the Sub-Treasury on temporary deposit. The terms for Money both at Bank and on the Street are 6@7 ₩ cent. The Banks hold $30,890,000 in Specie, being a moderate increase on the previous week, after the export of about $800,000. Exchange, from the continued decline in Gold, down to 101⅛@101¼ ₩ cent., cannot be quoted on actual sales, at the close of the week, over 111¾@112 ₩ cent.

The feeling in financial circles has been further improved by the tenor of the private advices from England on American affairs and credit by the last steamer. The reaction was already quite marked, and the prediction was ventured by some of our friends in London that a few more successes of the National arms would inspire a renewed interest in the recently much abused Public Stocks of the United States. As these hold out an inducement for gradual moderate purchases on this side, while Exchange is in favor of London, it is not unlikely that they will be resorted to, particularly as no effort has been made nor will be made to push their negotiation abroad in round sums. The demand will be the more gratifying from its voluntary nature, and the compliment the higher to our public credit.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in Saturday's paper, are $4,335,601, against $2,561,175 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,057,308 against $2,880,667 same week in February, 1861. The Exports of Specie amount to $788,000.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few weeks since, for seven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise (exclusive of Bullion,) from July, 1861,

to Jan. 31, amounted to	$60,196,000
Add six weeks since Feb. 1	22,324,283
Total entries since July 1	$82,520,283
To same date last year	151,162,965
Decrease since July 1	$68,642,682

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign reexported, from New-York, from

July 1, 1861, to Jan. 31	$84,223,000
Add six weeks since Feb. 1	14,682,075
Total clearances since July 1	$98,905,075
Against same date last year	87,249,926
Increased Export this season	$11,655,149

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From July 1 to Jan. 31	$3,634,000
Add six weeks since Feb. 1	4,899,000
Total since July 1	$8,533,000
Against same time, 1861	21,772,000
Decreased Specie Export	$13,239,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ₩ cent. stock of U. S. of 1861	92¾@93⅛
New-York Central	84@83½@84⅛@83⅝
New-York and Erie	35⅝@34⅜@36⅞@36⅜
Erie Preferred Shares	59⅞@58⅜@62¾@62¼
Rock Island	57@57¼
Michigan Guaranteed	48⅝@47¾@49@49½
Michigan Southern	24½@23¾@25@24
Michigan Central	56⅜@58@57⅝
Toledo	46⅛@45⅝@48@47
Galena	68⅜@67⅞@70¼@69¾
Illinois Central	65⅝@61⅛@66⅜@66
Panama	119@121½
Pacific Mail	94⅞@95½
Missouris	53⅝@54⅜@53⅝
Tennessees	61⅛@61⅞@61
Hudson River	37⅝@36¾
Harlem Preferred	30⅜@32¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	18⅞@17¾@18

The Stock dealings of the past week were very large, and at times much excited. On Monday morning an adverse turn was attempted to be given to the market before the formal meeting of the Board, by large sales of New-York Central on the Street, at 83½ ₩ cent., on the news from Hampton Roads. Some of the speculative Shares were offered down in the same proportion. This feeling, however, was soon dissipated by the steady opening of the early Board in United States Stocks and most of the State Securities, and when the Share list was reached the demand showed more strength than was anticipated. By Tuesday afternoon the market was altogether stronger than the week before, a decided support being given by the increasing demand for United States Stocks, and the more general interest taken in their advance and distribution by the public. The Banks continued the main sellers, until a number of them were relieved before the close of the week of all the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds and Funded 6 ₩ cents. they desired to part with. The former touched par. The transactions of the week, including private sales, in the Bonds and Stocks of the United States, were not short of three millions, possibly nearer five millions, as a good many contracts were made at Bank on strictly private terms. The stocks of the Northern States have improved in demand with United States, and to the extent they are offered at the Board, the rise is even greater. Among the Railway Shares the speculation is more decidedly marked in Erie's than any other, though all have participated in the demand, and several of the Westerns, like Galena, Michigan Central and Toledo, took a fresh upward turn. New-York Central from 83¼@½ on Monday morning, went to 84½, and gradually fell back to 83¾@⅞ ₩ cent., no strong speculative support being given to the Stock, while the sellers of Monday continued to resist its recovery and appeared disposed to increase their *short* contracts. Michigan Southerns of both classes, ruled comparatively steady, and Illinois Central advanced on low quotations from England, up to the arrival of the *Africa* on Friday. The letters by that steamer quote 46½ discount, or 53½ ₩ cent. sterling against 65@66 ₩ cent. here. The shares of the Pacific Mail and Panama both improved; the latter being but sparingly offered at the advance of 2½ ₩ cent. The general market, late on Saturday, closed steady, though at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. on Erie and the Western Shares from the Second Board sales.

There was a large and buoyant rise in Bank Shares through the week. The following were the b ds on Saturday:

New-York.......... 91	Ocean.......... 74
Manhattan.......... 125	Mercantile.......... 101
Merchants'.......... 92	American Exchange. 88¼
Mechanics'.......... 97	Pacific.......... 110
Union.......... 93	Chatham.......... 72
America.......... 100	Bank of the Republic 92
City.......... 110	Bank of N. America. 90
Phenix.......... 91½	Hanover.......... 72
North River.......... 65	Metropolitan.......... 95½
Chemical.......... 400	Shoe and Leather.... 90
Butchers' & Drovers'. 108	Corn Exchange...... 90
Merchants' Ex.......... 78	Continental.......... 80
Seventh Ward.......... 115	St. Nicholas.......... 82
State of New-York.. 85	Marine.......... 100
Commerce.......... 89	Commonwealth...... 80
Mech. B'k'g Ass.... 80¼	Imp. & Traders'..... 95
Broadway.......... 125	Park.......... 100

The Railway mortgages have ruled generally firm, and some of them are 1½@2 ₩ cent. higher than at the close of the previous week. The following were the bids on Saturday:

N. Y. Cen. sixes...... 95	N. Ind. Gosh. Line..... 89⅝
N. Y. Cen. sixes, r'l es. 90	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7₩c. 91
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub. 90	Pac. R. 7s, gt'd. by Mo.. 50
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64..100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75...... 94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..102	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ₩ c. 94½
N. Y. Cen., conv., '76..102½	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.. 15
Erie firsts, '68......... 106	Chi. & N. W. s. f....... 87
Erie seconds, '64........ 99	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d series 46
Erie seconds, '79........ 101	Chi. & N. W. seconds.. 16
Erie thirds, '83......... 93	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds 65
Erie fourths, '80........ 86	Tol. & Wab. firsts....... 77
Erie fifths, '88......... 77	Tol. & Wab. seconds.... 46
Hudson firsts, '69...... 103½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds... 48
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85 99⅛	M. & P. DuC. firsts...... 88¾
Hudson thirds.......... 81	Galena & Chic. firsts..100
Hudson conv. '67....... 75	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.. 86
Harlem firsts, '69-'73.... 99½	N. J. Cen. seconds.....102½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72 93½	Rome and Wat......... 45
C., Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c...... 99	Clev. and Pains. thirds 70
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts... 32½	E. Penn. firsts (McL)... 67
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds 72⅝	Warren Railroad....... 80
N. Indiana firsts........ 90	

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month

of February, 1862, were	$603,029 67
Earnings February, 1861	391,932 27
Increase	$211,097 40

Office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, March 15, 1862. Total receipts, $279,857; for Customs, $135,000; total payments, $1,012,647; total balance, $5,462,937.

A sale of 250 shares of the New-York and New-Haven Stock, what is called "genuine," is to be made by auction to-morrow by Mr. BLEECKER, at the Merchants' Exchange.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

Continued Activity—Large Receipts for Duty—Receipts of the Present Year—Probable Amount of Revenue for the First Quarter of the Year—How it will Compare with that of Other Years—Busy Times in the Warehouse Department—Receipts from Bonded Goods—Probable Revenue of the United States for 1862—Decisions Under the Tariff—Appraisement of Damaged Goods.

The business of the Custom-house at this port continues to be very heavy, being still on the increase, exceeding that transacted at this season of the year 1861 by nearly one-half, and nearly equalling that transacted at this period of the year 1860. The high rates of duty now levied on most articles which we are compelled to import from foreign countries has had the effect to greatly increase the revenues from duties thus levied. The Supplemental Tariff act of last December, imposing a higher rate of duty than that previously levied on tea, coffee and sugar, went into effect at a most opportune moment. By the prompt passage of this act the Government has been enabled to receive large amounts of duties on these articles. Indeed, the heavy receipts of the past two months were due to the high rates of duty imposed on these articles, rather than to an increased importation of general merchandise. The importation of sugar and coffee, in particular, was very heavy during those months. One of the principal features of the business of the last week or two has been the increase in the quantity of tea imported. Of this, several large cargoes have recently arrived in vessels direct from China, and still more is on the way hither. One firm of this City engaged in the China trade, it is said, has, on its way to this country, tea on which duties to the amount of $200,000 will be required.

The business of the warehouse department has been quite active since the passage of the act of August, by which the time allowed importers to leave their goods in bond was limited to three months. The effect of the passage of this measure has been to largely increase the receipts of the Department. Many large invoices of coffee, tea and sugar, as well as many of other articles of merchandise, have been placed in bond since last Summer, the importers receiving a temporary advantage from the warhousing privilege of which they have been glad to avail. The receipts of duty for the first two months of the present year were as follows:

January	$3,351,657 22
February	3,565,063 83
Total	$6,916,721 05

The following statement will show how they compare with those of the last two years:

Receipts of January and February:

1860	$7,277,209 45	1862	$6,916,721 05
1861	4,587,939 16		

The receipts of the Warehouse Department during these months of the past two years and of the present one, were as follows:

1860	$1,156,178 98	1862	$2,536,943 82
1861	1,750,605 25		

From the above it appears that the receipts of the Department this year have been more than double those of 1860, notwithstanding the decreased importations as compared with those of that year, and that they have also largely exceeded those of last year. The decrease in importations has been more than compensated for by the increased rates of duty. At the beginning of the year 1860, the importation of dry goods and general merchandise was very great, the demand for foreign goods being sufficient to warrant it; the Tariff act of 1857, which was not a revenue tariff, not imposing any rate of duty above 30 per cent. ad valorem, was then in operation. In 1861, at the same season, the bonded warehouses were filled with foreign merchandise, the stock of dry goods of foreign manufacture, especially, being large. Indeed, the quantity of goods placed in store during the months of December, 1860, and January and February, 1861, has, perhaps, never been equaled, and was only approached in 1857, when the financial panic suddenly caused foreign goods to be difficult of sale.

The business transacted and the amount of money received for duties during the present month, have been in excess of that transacted and received during either of the two preceding months. The receipts for the first ten business days of March were $1,966,600, a sum which is greater than that received during the whole of either of seven months of 1861. If the receipts continue in this proportion, they will be over $5,000,000 for the month, an amount twice as large as that received during any month of 1861, and exceeding that received in any month of 1860 by $500,000. Should the receipts for March reach these figures, those of the first quarter of the year will be over $12,000,000. By a reference to the tables of receipts for duty in 1860, we find that those of the first quarter of the year were about one-third of the total receipts for the year; a similar proportion is manifested by the tables for 1861. It is fair, then, to suppose that the receipts for January, February and March, 1862, will, under the most unfavorable circumstances, be equal to one-third of the receipts of the year; if this be true, the revenue at this port for the year will reach the sum of $36,000,000. But, we think the state of affairs in this country will be so changed long before the year shall have ended, that the receipts for duty will largely exceed this amount. It must be borne in mind that the estimate made above is, from the figures, indicative of the business of the port during three months of great uncertainty and doubt, when the market has been exposed to influences which would cause the prices of merchandise to fluctuate and perhaps to depreciate. With the advance of our armies, with the victory of our arms, with the flight and defeat of the rebels, with the restoration of State after State to the Union, with the crushing of the rebellion, the markets will be buoyant, the encouragement to importers be increased, and the revenue, in consequence, augmented. It must be remembered, also, that the stock of foreign goods in this country has been gradually diminishing, the consumption exceeding the new importations. The result of this must, plainly, be to cause renewed importations when the peace of the land shall have been restored. The demand, too, which we have already said has even now been greater than the supply, by new importations, will be still greater. Again, the whole Southern portion of our Union has been for many months cut off from foreign nations and from its usual supply of foreign merchandise. As each of the States situated in that region is brought back and tranquilized, a demand for the goods of which the inhabitants have so long been destitute, will, in all probability, spring up, and in this way increase the importations and the revenue. We think, then, from these considerations, that the estimate which has been made by the Secretary of the Treasury and by Members of Congress, that the revenue of the whole country for the year will be but $50,000,000, will prove to be an underestimate.

The Treasury Note bill lately passed by Congress contained a provision requiring all duties to be paid either in coin or in the demand notes already issued. Before the passage of this bill, it was lawful and customary to receive certain Treasury notes bearing interest in payment of duties. The notes thus received were the 6 per cent. notes, and those bearing an interest of 10 per cent. and upward. The 7.30 notes were not made receivable for duties. The passage of the act of February, containing the provision above referred to, was construed literally, and orders were issued at the Custom-house not to receive the interest-bearing notes for duties. This order was subsequently revoked, however, and the notes are now accepted. It is well that this decision has been rendered, for the Government should be just in all matters, howsoever insignificant they may be. Each of the notes referred to was issued under a law which made it receivable for *all* public dues, and a statement to the effect that it is thus receivable is printed on its face. To refuse to accept such notes for duties, which are of course "public dues," would be to violate the agreement entered into with the holder of each note bearing the promise on its face.

The following order in reference to the appraisement of damaged merchandise has been issued by Collector BARNEY:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 13, 1862.

On and after this date, no order for appraisement of merchandise damaged on voyage of importation will be issued from this office, unless a certificate from the Wardens of the Port be first presented.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

The following decisions under the Tariff have been lately made by Secretary CHASE:

Extract of Safflower.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 23, 1862.

SIR: I have carefully considered the case presented in your report of the 11th ult., of the appeal of J. WUNDERLICH, Esq., from your decision levying a duty of 20 per cent., under the provisions of the 24th section of the Tariff act of the 2d of March, 1861, on the "extract of safflower," as an unenumerated article, manufactured in whole or in part.

"Safflower" is in terms exempted from duty by the Tariff act of 2d of March, 1861, and the importer claims, on that ground, a like exemption for the "extract of safflower." The provisions of the tariff laws make a distinction, in many cases, in regard to the rate of duty between the crude and the *prepared* or manufactured article; and in reference to "safflower," while it makes a specific provision for the flower in its crude state, it makes none for any extract or preparation of "safflower," but leaves it to fall under the general classification of "all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not otherwise enumerated or provided for," upon which is imposed a duty of 20 per cent.

Your decision in this case is approved.

I am, very respectfully,
S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector, &c., New-York.

The Secretary has also made the following decisions, viz.: That "old yellow metal" shall pay 20 per cent.; "wool, worsted and silk shawls, embroidered, shall pay 12 cents per pound and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. "Buffalo robes" shall pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The Farce of Resumption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in this evening's *Commercial* a letter written by JAMES GALLATIN, Esq., President of one of the medium size banks of New-York, recommending the resumption of specie payments. Not being a financier I am unable to decide whether such a step would be wise or not, but having had my temper ruffled by the following action of the Paying Teller of the above bank, I am inclined to think the community will argue with me in judging him *not* to be the fittest person to recommend it. On the 4th of March inst., I entered the bank with a *three*-dollar bill of the *National* Bank of New-York, which I had been *hoarding* for the purpose for some weeks, and politely requested the Teller to give me silver for it. Imagine my surprise at being *shortly* refused. "What," I said, "a Bullionist Bank refuse specie for so small an amount?" and repeated my request, and received a rather more positive refusal, which convinced me I had better leave, and did so, inwardly resolving what I would have done had the amount justified the expense of a protest. As gold was about 2¼ per cent. premium that day, I swallowed my indignation, reflecting upon the amount the bank had saved by refusing to redeem their promises. Yours, very respectfully,

LEGAL TENDER.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Enumerated.—Nos. 245, 246, 247, 250, 251, 252, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 260, 261, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 368, 425, 426, 434, 436, 437, 441, 442, 443, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 690, 1360, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1982, 839, 1160, 1168, 1322, 1345, 1363, 1128, 24, 1783, 1386, 1399, 1432, 1868, 1464, 1466, 1595, 1289, 3179, 1432.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2957, 1065, 1247½, 1349, 1431, 3005, 60½, 1731, 2163, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1502, 1505. *Part II.*—Nos. 294, 1350, 1276, 1210, 506, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1524. *Part III.*—No. 2643, 1273, 613, 2863, 1373, 1391, 1393, 1507, 1509, 1513, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1522, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 439, 949, 951, 952, 497, 953, 954, 608, 736, 879, 896, 957, 912, 962, 122. *Part II.*—Nos. 581½, 1366, 1367, 1368, 901, 926, 391, 723, 405, 568, 495, 822, 611, 641½, 629.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Justice Shipman.

Daniel Dorne was put on trial, charged with passing counterfeit money. The evidence tended to show that he attempted to pass a counterfeit quarter of a dollar, and was arrested; and on being searched, there was found upon him a quantity of small coin and of small articles, as if he had been buying them of various small dealers. It was also shown that he had previously passed a counterfeit quarter on two different occasions.

The jury found him guilty, and the Court sentenced him to be imprisoned at hard labor for a year and six months, and to pay a fine of a dollar.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Phillips, counsel for Crawford, Captain of the slaver *City of Norfolk*, applied to the Court to have him admitted to bail. Judge SHIPMAN said, on the whole, he would not admit him to bail now, as it appeared that the delay was in consequence of his own request; but if he was not tried at the ensuing term, the application might be renewed.

The Coal Trade—All About Certain San Francisco Steamers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

Wm. Tyson, et al. vs. Charles Morgan, et al.—This was an action to recover freight on a charter party of the ship *Orphan*, chartered in 1850, by J. Howard & Son, of New-York, to carry coal from England to San Francisco, for steamers running on the Pacific Ocean. The claim and interest was for about $43,000.

The steamers *Empire City* and *Crescent City* ran on the Atlantic side, from New-York to Chagres, and the *Sarah Sands*, *New-Orleans* and *Northerner* on the Pacific side, from Panama to San Francisco.

J Howard & Son were interested in all the steamers as owners and charterers, and the other defendants were part owners of some of the ships. Howard & Son were the agents of the ships in New-York, and made large contracts for coal and other supplies, which, as claimed by defendants, were speculations on their own account. Defendants also claimed that the contract was, that the coal and other supplies should be furnished to the ships on the Pacific side, at the market prices at the places of delivery.

The accounts of the ships were kept separately, no accounts being kept of them as a *line* of steamers, as claimed by defendants.

After the execution of the charter party, and, as alleged, shortly before the arrival of the *Orphan* in San Francisco, J. Howard & Son failed. The Master of the ship refused to deliver the coal to the agent of the ships in San Francisco, without payment of all the money due, and to become due, under the charter party. The plaintiffs libeled the coal in the United States District for California, where it was decided that they had a lien upon the coal. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, which reversed the judgment of lien of the Court below, and ordered that the coal, or the proceeds thereof, be delivered to the agent of the steamers in California. In the meantime, the coal had been sold by the United States Marshal, and the proceeds paid into Court pending the appeal; but by some unexplained process, as alleged, nothing was ever realized from the proceeds, no part thereof ever coming into the hands of the agent.

The plaintiffs claiming that the steamers constituted a line, brought this action against the other owners, some of whom were interested only in a portion of the ships for the money due under the charter party in suit, or joint owners in the alleged line of steamers.

The defendants denied that there was a line of steamers, or that there was any arrangement to form a continuous line. They averred that the steamers were not connected in interest, receipts or liabilities, but ran each on its own account, and that each was charged with its own expenses, and credited with its own earnings. They also set up as a defense that Howard & Son were entirely unauthorized to incur liabilities on the part of the other defendants; that they were merchants doing business on their own account in the supply of Pacific steamers, as a speculation, and that the credit resulting in the present claim, was given wholly to them, and not to the other owners, now made defendants.

The defendants also claimed a set-off for the loss of the coal by the plaintiffs' proceedings in the United States Courts.

When the plaintiffs rested their case, the complaint was dismissed, and judgment given for defendants.

E. H. Owen, B. Cutting and Wm. Curtis Noyes for plaintiffs.

Daniel Lord and John Sherwood for defendants.

A Transaction in Real Estate—How a Mortgage was Made and Annulled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Sarah Stothard vs. Alfred Waller, John Sykes, Jr., et al.—This was an action to set aside a certain mortgage given by the plaintiff on her separate estate, dated June 1, 1854, purporting to secure the sum of $1,000 and interest to the defendant Waller. The premises are in Hunter-street, Brooklyn. The action was based upon allegations of deception and fraud in obtaining it, and also of no consideration.

The defendants denied the charges made in the complaint, the defendant Sykes causing himself to be made a party defendant, after the suit was commenced, claiming that he was interested in the mortgage to the extent of $500.

Upon the trial, evidence was taken to show that the mortgage was not recorded until the 30th of November, 1857, (being executed in 1854,) and that no interest was ever paid or demanded thereon until about that date, when the principal was requested. The evidence, however, was quite conflicting and contradictory, in respect to the allegations of the plaintiff.

The Court rendered judgment for the plaintiff, declaring that the mortgage was null and void, and that all subsequent assignments were also void transactions. This decision was based solely upon the nature of the transaction, irrespective of the issue concerning the plaintiff's claim to a separate estate.

John Cook & Son, for plaintiff; D. T. Walden, for defendants.

Demurrer for Want of Parties—When It May be Taken.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Newbould vs. Lord, Impleaded, &c., and Same vs. Lewis, Impleaded, &c.—This was a demurrer to the complaint for want of parties, the defendants themselves having no interest in making other parties defendant. The Court held as follows:

MASON, J.—This case comes before the Court on separate demurrers taken to the complaint by Samuel Lord and Wm. J. Lewis. Neither of these defendants, Lord or Lewis, can raise the question by demurrer that the legal representatives of Charles W. Dayton should have been made defendants in this action, as neither of them has any interest in that branch of the case. It is only when the defendant has an interest himself in another's being made defendant, that he can demur for want of parties. It must appear that his interest requires that such other party should be made defendant before he can demur. (14 How. Pr. R. 546, 460.) There is in my judgment a good cause of action stated in the complaint both against Lord and Lewis. If the allegations of the complaint are true, the plaintiff is entitled to have the chattel mortgage given to Lord declared fraudulent and set aside, and as to Lewis the allegation substantially is that Lewis has a property in his possession, and which he fraudulently covers up and claims to be owner of, but which, in fact, belongs to the said Thomas Warrin, and should be devoted to the payment of the plaintiff's judgments.

There is no misjoinder of causes of action, as I understand the rule to be settled by the Court of Appeals. (Reed vs. Striker, 12 Abbott R., 247; Emery vs. Pease, 20 N. Y. Reports, 82; see also 20 Barb. R., 387; 11 Abbott's R., 427; 11 How. Pr. R., 201.) There must be judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to the defendants to answer, on the payment of the costs of the demurrer.

Samuel Owen for plaintiff; W. R. Stafford for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge McCUNN passed the following sentences upon parties previously convicted:

Daniel Cunningham, for keeping a gambling-house, fined $50, and put under $1,000 bonds, with two sureties to keep the peace for one year.

Caroline Miller, *alias* Smith, for grand larceny, State prison four years.

Cornelius Mulligan, for assault and battery, City prison ten days, and fined $10.

Geo. Flannagan, for larceny from the person, City prison one day.

Mary Thompson, for pocket-picking, penitentiary one year.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Morrell.

Farrell vs. Hurlbert.—Undertaking.

Cotten vs. Snit.—Undertaking approved.

Bacon et al. vs. Gardncir.—The issues in this case must be settled by Justice White.

Hendrickson vs. Miller et al.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Wright vs. Weeks et al.—The Court cannot make any order. The relief, if any is desired, must be asked for in the Court of Appeals after the remittiture is canceled.

Kuttur vs. Patten.—Motion to correct the calendars granted without costs.

Items from Key West.

Under date of March 5, a correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes from Key West:

"The steamer *Santiago de Cuba* arrived here on the 28th ult. from Ship Island, and brings news of a recent date from that point. Two men who left the island in an open surf-boat to go on board the *Constitution* had not returned when the *Santiago de Cuba* sailed, and fears were entertained that they had been lost in a norther which occurred soon after their departure. The men belonged to the Rifle Rangers, and one of them claimed to be a nephew of JEFF DAVIS. They were probably blown off and driven upon the shoals near the Chandaleur Islands. There is a lighthouse-keeper at that point, and it is barely possible they may be safe. The newly-arrived regiments had suffered considerable annoyance from the overflow of their encampment. The health of all the troops continued excellent. The *Santiago de Cuba* touched at Cedar Keys and Tampa Bay. At the former point a boat expedition from the gunboat *Tohoma*, in charge of Lieut. T. H. CROSSMAN, the Executive officer of the vessel, proceeded on the 23d ult. into the harbor of Atsecnaotie, for the purpose of cutting out a schooner lying close under the Key. The expedition was successful, but in the affair the boats were attacked by the enemy, riddled with musket balls, and one man, a seaman, was shot in the eye and killed. The rebels waded off from the shore, and opened a deliberate fire upon the Federals, a majority of whom, but for the inaccuracy of their fire, would have been killed. Our men returned the fire, and a rebel officer was seen to fall. He is supposed to have been mortally wounded.

A similar expedition had been sent to Clear Water Harbor from the bark *Ethan Allen*, which succeeded in cutting out six fishing smacks, mostly belonging to parties in this place, and which had been seized by the rebels of Tampa. There is a small steamer, called the *Scottish Chief*, at this point, and she will find it extremely difficult to keep out of the clutches of Capt. EATON and his men.

The steamer *Oriental*, which sails hence this evening for Port Royal and New-York, carries to Fort Lafayette as prisoners Captains MARKS and ELLISON, late master and supercargo of the schooner *Emma*, captured by the steamer *Connecticut* some time since.

Major HILL, of the First Artillery, U. S. A., relieved of the command of Fort Taylor, proceeds north by the same steamer to join the army of the Potomac.

A seaman named W. R. DREW, from Plymouth, attached to the schooner *Martha Vasser* of the mortar fleet, fell from the taffrail yesterday afternoon, and struck across the gunwale of a boat astern, breaking several of his ribs.

The rebel steamer *Victoria*, formerly the *Fashion*, which I have heretofore mentioned as having left Havana with a valuable cargo of munitions of war for the Confederates, narrowly escaping capture and destruction by the United States steamer *De Soto*, as she attempted to enter Barrataria Bay. She was discovered and driven ashore by the *De Soto*, which then opened fire upon "secesh" from her rifled gun, striking her four times. Finding the water too shoal to reach the *Victoria*, the *De Soto* went to the Southwest Pass to procure launches with which to cut her out. Upon returning to the place it was found that in the absence of the steamer a regiment of soldiers had been sent for from Fort Livingston, and were near the steamer, prepared to prevent the approach of the boats. It is to be regretted that the *De Soto* did not renew the fire and destroy the steamer, but she is understood to have retired without any further demonstration.

Seven Northern men recently deserted from the rebels at Pensacola.

These men were all in New-Orleans at the breaking out of the rebellion, some being at work there and others on their way to Texas and other places. Such inducements were held out to them to join the Confederates that they enlisted in the First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, at least one-half of which were composed of Northerners. As soon as it was filled up the regiment was sent to Pensacola, where it has been about ten months.

These men were seven months meditating their escape from rebeldom, before an opportunity presented itself, and during this time several of them were objects of suspicion to the full-blooded traitors. BRAGG has recently gone to Mobile to look after the defences of that city, and Gen. SAMUEL JONES has succeeded him in command at Pensacola. BRAGG took with him the First Louisiana and the First Alabama regiments, and also a large number of guns and batteries opposite Pickens. The deserters are of opinion that not more than three thousand troops remain at Pensacola, which looks very much like an evacuation of the place. It is by no means probable, however, that they intend to surrender the place; as in discussing the question of peace, and arranging a basis of settlement with the United States, the rebels have the assurance to stipulate that Tortugas, Key West, Maryland and Missouri shall be ceded to the Confederacy.

The deserters made their escape at night on the 8th of February, in a boat belonging to Gen. JONES."

Obituary.

DAVID SMITH, D. D., of Durham, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. ELLSWORTH, in Fair Haven, Ct., on Friday, the 7th inst., at the advanced age of 95. Dr. SMITH was the third minister of the Congregational Church in Durham. He graduated at Yale College, in 1795, and was ordained in Durham in 1799, and was afterward chosen a Fellow of Yale College and a member of the Prudential Committee. In 1832, he was dismissed from his pastorate, having been pastor of the church nearly thirty-three years.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 19
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 5
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 6
America	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 8
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 15
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
FROM AMERICA.			
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 15
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 25
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 9

PERSONAL.

F. W. A. WILL SEE "PROVIDENCE," or R. I., and exchange addresses at the same place where we first met, on Monday or Tuesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A NOTE ADDRESSED to my last "nom de plume," at Station C, instead of last station, will be gratefully received. S——Y.

193, 173, 203, 183, 193—123, 43—113, 203—33, 143, 133, 193—223, 173, 83, 193, 43—3, 113, 113—173, 83, 63, 73, 193—133, 143, 223—223, 83, 113, 113, 83, 43.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, FULLY competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French, the piano and singing thoroughly, with guitar, if required, desires a situation in a private family, in or near the City; the best references given. Address, personally or by letter, to S. J. S., No. 24 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, or to care of Mr. H. Sarles, No. 913 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—A FEMALE TEACHER IN A PRIVATE family, in a pleasant country place, 40 miles from New-York, for two girls. One of experience and capable of teaching the higher English branches and music on the piano, may have a pleasant home and a small salary by addressing L. P. BOSTWICK, Pines Bridge, Westchester County, New-York. References exchanged.

A YOUNG LADY WELL QUALIFIED TO teach all the English branches wishes a situation in a boarding-school near New-York, where her services will be considered an equivalent, in whole or in part, for her board, and where she can perfect herself in French and drawing, for which she will pay liberally. Address TEACHER, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A STUDENT OF PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY desires a situation as instructor in the classics, the mathematics, the sciences and the higher English branches, for four months from the first of May. He has had considerable experience in teaching, and can give satisfactory testimonials. Address NITOR, Princeton Theological Seminary.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED, and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French, Latin and music, wishes a reëngagement, as resident teacher, in a school or family, in the City or country; best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in classical boarding and public schools wishes to open a correspondence with parties desiring a thoroughgoing teacher. Address Box 38, Riverhead, L. I.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of
PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.
Will be sold at auction on the 26th of March,
AT MATTEAWAN, FISHKILL, N. Y.,
At 10 o'clock, A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of
MILL GEARING,
PULLIES AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,
Saw Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.
—ALSO—
Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pullies.
Castings for several machines.
Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.
Lots of small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.
Several Cranes for hoisting.
Locomotive and Flue Boilers—second-hand.
Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.
TERMS made known at the day of sale.
T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Being the entire contents of a five-story house, elegantly furnished throughout,
To be sold THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder, for cash—consisting of over 600 yards of superb tapestry and ingrain carpets, four elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, made by Saatz two months ago; etageres, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent collection of vases, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments, valuable paintings, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china and silverware, cut-glass cutlery, &c. Catalogues at house.
N. B.—Housekeepers will find this sale worthy of special attention.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF SUPERB DIAMONDS AND GOLD JEWELRY, TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF JACQUES SCHEIT.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, March 19, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway. It consists, in part, of superb diamond sets of pins and earrings, sets of carbuncles and pearls, emerald and diamond cluster and single stone diamond rings and pins, diamond crosses, bracelets, pearl necklaces, &c.
Also, an elegant assortment of coral sets.
The above goods were all given as collateral security, and will be positively sold without reserve. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from all purchasers. The goods will be on exhibition at the salesrooms on Monday and Tuesday.

GEO. COOK, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 141 Broadway.
SUPERB HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.,
Being the entire stock of one of the oldest and most celebrated manufacturers in the City, who is about changing his business. GEO. COOK will sell as above, at the store of S. Lowry, No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., on MONDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, his entire stock of fine custom-made harness, both double and single, covered and silver-mounted ladies' and gentlemen's saddles and bridles, bits, whips, and some extra fine carriage blankets; also, sole-leather trunks, traveling bags, &c. The whole of the very finest quality, and to be positively sold.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
On TUESDAY, March 18, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom NO. 450 BROADWAY, (near Grand-st.)
HENRY WOOD & CO. will sell as above the entire stock of a first-class cabinet-maker, comprising a rich and varied assortment of rosewood, walnut and other parlor, chamber, dining-room and library suites, in every variety of finish, together with a full assortment of first-class household furniture. Goods on view on Monday. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—ESTATE OF ROBERT TIER—UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ROBERT EMMET, ESQ., REFEREE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
BOWERY.—The 2-story and attic house and lot, Nos. 140 and 140½ Bowery—lot 26.10 by about 97 feet—near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH-ST.—The 3-story brick shop and lot of ground, No. 114 Elizabeth-st., in rear of the above lot on the Bowery, 25.10 in front, by about 104 feet in depth.
GRAND-ST.—The 2-story and attic brick front house and lot, No. 203 Grand-st., corner of Mott—lot 24x80 on the rear. Fronting on Mott-st. are 2-story frame houses, Nos. 140 and 142 Mott-st.
WEST 46TH-ST.—4 lots on S. S. 46th-st., 300 feet W. of 10th-av., each 25x100.5

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE ON SECOND-AV. at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The very large and substantial four-story brick-house and lot No. 106 2d-av.; lot 26x125, with court-yard in front; house 26x50, with two-story extension 40 feet deep, making the entire house 90 feet deep; built in the best manner, with independent walls, all modern improvements, and private stairs, and in perfect order, having been recently painted, &c.; the whole constituting one of the most complete houses in the City. Liberal terms. Maps and full particulars at No. 35 Wall-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY on Clinton-place, 8th-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 21, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
CLINTON-PLACE.—The valuable house, together with the lease of the lot, No. 16 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) near 5th-av. The house is four stories, high stoop, brick, 25 feet front, in fine order, and contains the conveniences. The lot is leased from Sailors' Snug Harbor, has 21 years to run from May, 1864, with perpetual right of renewal for 21 years; 25x100 feet. Also, right of alley and carriage uses in the rear of house. $5,000 can remain on mortgage.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
NO. 45 EAST HOUSTON-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
EAST HOUSTON-ST.—The valuable 3-story, high stoop brick house and lot No. 45 East Houston-st., south side, between Mulberry and Mott sts. The house is 21 by about 40 feet; fair order; first house east of Mulberry-st. Lot 21.1x70 feet. $5,000 can remain on mortgage at 7 per cent. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE AT AUCTION, by order of Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the Port of New-York.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 17, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Public Store, No. 33 New-st., corner of Exchange-place, 1 rosewood piano-forte, Chickering, maker, in good order. Particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at or near Hempstead, L. I., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., about nine hundred and fifty cords of oak or other hard wood, now lying near the Railroad station at that place. The wood will be sold in lots of twenty-five cords, and the terms of sale will be cash on delivery. It can be seen at any time prior to the sale.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

WM. M. HOLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on TUESDAY, March 18, at 10 o'clock, at the store of J. T. Whitehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising desirable styles of ladies' goat and morocco work. Also, men's Scotch ties and Balmorals, with other desirable goods, direct from manufacturers, to which we would invite the attention of buyers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

PEED & CO., Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURnishing goods, cutlery, tin, wooden and willow-ware, silver-plated and Britannia ware, ranges, Plumber's stock, iron-safe, desks, wagon, &c. PEED & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, March 17, 1862, at 10 A. M., at the store of Aldridge & Garrison, No. 357 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the stock of goods contained therein, by order of J. S. MACKAY, Assignee.

W. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture and works of art at public auction THIS DAY, (Monday,) at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, piano-forte suites, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c.; also, basement furniture. Sale peremptory.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
STOCK SALE.—TUESDAY, MARCH 18, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern,) 114 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.; 135 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TUESDAY, March 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st. Particulars to-morrow.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 18.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

$120 PER YEAR.—COOPERSTOWN SEMInary, Cooperstown, N. Y., (both sexes.) Send for catalogue. Spring Term opens March 28. For particulars, call on Prof. T. B. WHITE, A. B., No. 10 Neilson-place, near 8th-st.
R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Spring term will open April 8. The School offers superior advantages for intellectual and physical culture. For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERT.

MARY PREVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's—RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN—THE MAGIC SHIRT.

WINTER GARDEN—THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.

WALLACK'S—THE LOVE CHASE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The following stirring address from Gen. MCCLELLAN to his soldiers, which we reproduce from our Sunday edition, will indicate better than any thing else what is to be expected of the Army of the Potomac, now that it has left its entrenchments and advanced into the territory lately occupied by the enemy. The address was dated at Fairfax Court-house, and was issued on Friday last:

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC: For a long time I have kept you inactive; but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. *Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back, that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country.* The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories?

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit. *The Army of the Potomac is now a real army,* magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and construction, and excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish.

The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks, I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be—*on the decisive battle-field,* It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his heart. It shall be my care—it has ever been—to gain success with the least possible loss. But I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us—victory attends us. Yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you, that you have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel that you will use so well. *I shall demand of you great, heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats—privations, perhaps.* We will share all these together, and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

The rain-storm of Saturday interfered with military operations across the Potomac, and gave Gen. MCCLELLAN an opportunity to visit Washington for a few hours. He is represented to be in high health and spirts.

According to the official report of Gen. POPE to Gen. HALLECK, the success of the National arms at New-Madrid is even greater than at first reported. Twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery—24-pounders and rifled—thirty-two batteries of field artillery, an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, several thousand small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket-cartridges, three hundred mules, tents for an army of 12,000 men, and an immense quantity of other property of not less value than a million of dollars, have fallen into our hands, only the men themselves escaping, which they were aided in doing undiscovered by a heavy thunder-storm which raged all Thursday night. They were completely demoralized, however, and dispersed in a swamp on the opposite side of the river. The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all the baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men behind. Their dead were unburied. Their suppers were on their tables, and their candles were burning in their tents. The operations of Gen. POPE's army, which led to this precipitate evacuation, may be thus briefly summed up: A heavy battery was established during the night of the 12th inst., within eight hundred yards of the enemy's works, and opened fire at daylight on the 13th inst. During the whole day our lines were drawn closer around the works of the enemy, under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery, and the fear of an assault upon their works at daylight induced them to flee during the night. Many prisoners were taken, and the colors of several Arkansas Regiments. Our loss during the siege was about fifty killed and wounded. HOLLINS was in command of the rebel fleet, and his gun boats went down the river. The place is now occupied by the troops under Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON, and the rebel flag waves no more in Missouri.

A dispatch from Hickman, Ky., announces that Commodore FOOTE has passed down the Mississippi with several gunboats and a portion of the mortar fleet. He left Cairo at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and was undoubtedly bound to Island No. 10, at which point we shall soon hear from him. Not much resistance is expected there, though the rebel force there is estimated at 15,000 men, with twelve heavy guns in battery.

From the Lower Potomac, we learn that a party of National troops occupied Dumfries on Saturday. The rebel force lately there was composed of Texans, Alabamians and South Carolinans, and were commanded by the notorious WIGFALL. It was understood that there were still about seven hundred rebel cavalry four miles distant, while the main body of the rebels had crossed the Rappahannock, to make a stand at Fredericksburgh, in coöperation with the army at Gordonsville. A considerable quantity of ammunition was found by our men at Dumfries.

The rebels still hold some of their batteries on the Lower Potomac—probably to cover the retreat of their forces. The gunboats *Yankee* and *Anacosta* went down from the Navy-yard an Saturday and shelled the battery at Aquia Creek, their fire being replied to, but without damage to our vessels. The battery at Potomac Creek is also still occupied. A large number of splendid guns have been secured by our gunboats from the upper batteries, deserted by the rebels, and several from the river, where they had been thrown.

According to the statements of four railroad men lately actively employed in transporting the rebel army, but who have since deserted, and who have made sworn statements up to last Friday week, the rebels had between ninety and one hundred thousand men at Manassas and near it; twenty-five thousand between Manassas and Aquia Creek, and twelve thousand at Winchester, Leesburgh and other points on the Upper Potomac—nearly one hundred and fifty thousand in all—which could have been concentrated at Manassas at a day's notice. They state moreover, that there was no talk of evacuating Manassas until after the fall of Fort Donelson when it was conceded that the rebel army would have to retreat whenever Gen. MCCLELLAN advanced.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe, in consequence of the temporary disarrangement of the telegraph cable, are to Saturday afternoon only, *viâ* Baltimore. At that time everything was quiet there. The rebels at Sewell's Point were active, but whether they were receiving reinforcements or preparing to evacuate their works was uncertain. A general order had been issued by Gen. WOOL, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, placing the care of the contrabands in the hands of Mr. CHARLES B. WILDER.

The President has approved the new Article of War lately provided by Congress, forbidding all officers or persons in the military service of the United States from employing any of the forces under their respective commands to return fugitive slaves, under penalty of dismissal from the service.

Brig.-Gen. CULLOM, Chief of Gen. HALLECK's Staff and Chief Engineer of the Department of Missouri, has been so overworked that his health has given way, and he has been compelled to resign. Brig.-Gen. W. K. STRONG succeeds him.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a report on the bill to alter the map of this City was made the special order for Tuesday. A bill was introduced authorizing the construction of a railroad in Twenty-fifth and other streets of this City. Very little other business was done, and the Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

In the Assembly, numerous remonstrances were presented against the passage of the Concert Saloon bill; also against the Broadway Railroad. A bill was reported to prevent attempts to commit burglary and other crimes, by giving authority to arrest and punish for misdemeanor all persons holding burglar's tools in their possession, or known to be traveling in the cars, or elsewhere, with the intention of picking pockets. Among the bills reported favorably was one to facilitate the completion of the Adirondack Railroad; one to appropriate $10,000 to the People's College; one to incorporate the New-York Commercial Association; one for the preservation of game and fish, and one to regulate advertising in this City. The Annual Supply bill and the Annual Tax bill for general purposes were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The latter imposes a tax of 2¼ mills. The matter of the Prohibitory amendment of the Constitution and the Excise law was made the special order for Friday next. A bill for the relief of volunteers was reported from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the transactions of the State Military Board. It provides that every volunteer furnished with a uniform under the contract between PHILIP DORSHEIMER and BROOKS BROTHERS shall be reimbursed at the rate of $5 for an overcoat, $2 50 for a pair of pantaloons and $2 50 for a jacket, and appropriates $55,000 to carry out the purposes of the bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings $677,058 in specie, and the mails and passengers from California. The advices from California and Central America are of no particular interest.

From the United States of Colombia the news is important. Dates from Carthagena are to the 4th inst., and from Bogota to the 16th ult. It was mentioned in our previous advices that a band of guerillas was hovering about Bogota, committing depredations. Taking advantage of the absence of MOSQUERA, they made a raid on the city, and plundered the houses of the prominent citizens, as well as some of the public buildings, including the Palace, from which, among other valuable booty, they took the crown of BOLIVAR, presented by the Peruvian Congress. They were finally frightened away by the approach of a body of cavalry, and were pursued, but succeeded in escaping with the loss of a few killed and wounded. MOSQUERA had succeeded in clearing the State of Santander of the Reactionists under CANAL and PAITA, by the defeat of their army on the 16th of January. He had met with serious reverses in Antioquia, however, where twelve hundred of his men had been completely defeated by the Reactionists. MOSQUERA was preparing to enter the State at the head of a large force, to retrieve this disaster. The war in Cauca was considered to be near its close, as ARBOLEDA, the chief of the Reactionists there, had only 800 men, and could make no stand of consequence.

Late news from Venezuela represents that country to be in a wretched condition, under the Dictatorship of PAEZ.

Messages for Nashville, Clarksville and Gallatin, Tenn., can now be forwarded from the American Telegraph Office, No. 145 Broadway.

The Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House has proposed that the active list of line officers of the navy shall hereafter consist of the following grades, viz.: Admirals, Commodores, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters, Passed-Midshipmen, Midshipmen, and Cadets; that the vessels of the navy shall be divided into four classes, to be commanded, as near as may be, as follows: First-rates by Commodores, second-rates by Captains, third-rates by Commanders, and fourth-rates by Lieutenant-Commanders; and that the relative rank between officers of the navy and army shall be as follows: Admirals to rank with Major-Generals, Commodores with Brigadier-Generals, Captains with Colonels, Commanders with Lieutenant-Colonels, Lieutenant-Commanders with Majors, Lieutenants with Captains, Masters with First Lieutenants, and Passed Midshipmen with Second Lieutenants.

A special train on the Hudson River Railroad met with a serious accident on Saturday night. A broken rail threw five cars in the water, near Tivoli, and five men belonging to the Ninety-fourth Regiment, which was aboard the train, were killed, and ten others wounded. The regular down train was detained two hours.

The funeral of Lieut.-Col. DE MONTEUIL, who was killed in the brilliant charge of our Zouaves at Roanoke Island, took place Saturday, and was largely attended. The remains will be temporarily placed in the receiving vault of Greenwood Cemetery.

The Stock Market was firm on Saturday, and active for Government Stocks and some of the Railways. Gold, 101⅜@101½; and Exchange fell to 111¼@112 ℔ cent.

The stormy weather on Saturday checked business materially. The Flour market was very quiet, though the changes in prices were not important. Wheat was sparingly purchased at drooping rates. Corn was heavy and a shade cheaper. Rye and Barley were in fair demand, as were also Pork, Bacon and Lard, Coal, Hay, Tallow, Hides, Leather and Tobacco. Whisky was depressed and a trifle lower. Metals, Oils, Fish, Fruit, Rice, Cotton and Naval Stores were inactive. Sugars were in moderate request. The freight engagements were limited. There were 503 vessels of all classes in port.

The Order Onward!

There is no mistaking the purport of Gen. MCCLELLAN's stirring appeal to the powerful and well-trained army under his command. It means "On to Richmond!" The hour has come for carrying to consummation the grand campaign which has thus far been marked by such splendid successes, and such substantial triumphs. The final blow may now be struck which shall annihilate the rebel army as an organized force, and crush the Government of the rebel Confederacy at its Capital.

There has been a great deal of lamentation over the "escape" of the rebel army from Manasses. It was natural to those who looked merely on the surface of events, and judged of great results by the feelings and disappointments of the moment. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the country will, ere long, see reason for a very different judgment. It is not at all unlikely that Gen. MCCLELLAN has never desired or intended to fight the rebel army at Manassas, upon ground of his own selection, and where a victory would have no decisive result upon the fortunes of the rebellion itself. Such a victory would have given us intrenchments we do not need, and a section of country of no further strategic value, —while it would have enabled the rebel army to fall back to better ground, and the rebel Government to withdraw to a safer capital. We have all the valuable results of such a victory, without having fought a battle; and the battle that remains will give us something infinitely more important toward the attainment of the grand results of the whole war.

Gen. MCCLELLAN enters upon the work at hand with energy, confidence, and entire reliance upon the splendid army which has been formed under his eye and by his personal directions. His order is a thrilling appeal to their patriotism, their military spirit, and their pride of character and of country. It will fill the troops with enthusiasm and with confidence in their leader. We predict that within twenty days Richmond will be in the hands of MCCLELLAN, Norfolk in possession of BURNSIDE, and JEFF. DAVIS either a prisoner in our hands, or a fugitive among the people whom he has deluded and ruined.

Gen. McClellan's Plan of the War.

There was published in the TIMES, a few days since, a letter from a foreign officer of distinguished skill, on Gen. MCCLELLAN's plan of the campaign. The leading element of this analysis was the fact that the positions of the enemy are all central, while the Union army occupies the circumference of the circle. The cordon being practically complete, it only remained for the commander of the National forces to set in motion a living radius of armed men, on foot and transport and gunboat, which, turning upon Washington as a pivot, should sweep everything before it, until the outer extremity should rest somewhere in Arkansas or Louisiana. This partial revolution effected, the retirement of the enemy from Manassas would be inevitable. It would become feasible for the head of the army to select a new centre of revolution, and by a fresh movement of his irresistible forces from a new base, complete the extermination of armed rebellion.

The first act of this admirably contrived drama has been substantially performed. From Western Virginia, from Eastern and Western Kentucky, from Missouri, the enemy has been successfully driven. While we write, there is reason to believe the only foothold left them north of Memphis, namely Island Ten, in the Mississippi, has been attacked and no doubt captured by our gunboat flotilla and the troops of Gen. POPE. The line of the National advance, which only the other day was drawn directly westward from Washington, is now deflected so far to the southwest, as to pass through Jackson, Tenn., and to place in the possession of the National authority a vast territory even below that line. The effect anticipated by Gen. MCCLELLAN from this result has duly happened. The enemy has found it necessary to abandon Manassas and fall back to other defensive positions. It has not entered into the scheme of the General to fight the enemy in front of Washington. The salutary error of Bull Run taught how disproportionate is the stake we should venture by such hardihood, and how a momentary reverse there might easily lose everything for the National cause. To dislodge them by a series of successful movements on their flank and rear, and then to follow them vigorously and fight them wherever they could be found, this was the masterly policy of our military leaders, the fruits of which we shall harvest before many days.

Those accomplished strategists, who, inspired by marshal ardor and indifferent whisky, fight skillfully and daringly the battles of their country in den editorial and attic, are of course not suited with the method of Gen. MCCLELLAN. The results, they confess, are all that could be desired; but why were they not obtained earlier, say six months ago? Every day of delay has cost the nation millions; might not these millions have been saved? The answer is palpable. Gen. MCCLELLAN had before him the choice of a rash and impetuous policy, the products of which, as the disasters of Bethel, Bull Run, Ball's Bluff, Wilson's Creek and Lexington, had proved, were exceedingly doubtful; or of a cautious and mature policy, which, when the thoroughly prepared machinery of destruction should be put in motion, would at once end the war. The first policy would in all likelihood have protracted the contest for years, with various fortunes, alternately encouraging, disappointing and agonizing the popular heart, costing an incalculable waste of life, and ten millions of money where we now spend one. There was no squadron of gunboats ready; armies were not organized; the several leaders whose skill and energy have entirely vindicated the judgment which selected them, were fresh in their places, still unfamiliar with their new positions, their resources, and the deficiences it was necessary to supply. Not a brigade in the army had its proper complement of artillery, cavalry, or adequate transportation. Down to the era of disaster in July, the Government had made its preparations on the assumption that the rebellion might be easily and early crushed. After that period, the work of preparation had to be done afresh, on the wiser theory that for it to be crushed at all the utmost energy of the Republic would have to be exerted. Looking back, it is impossible for anyone not absolutely blinded by prejudice not to see that the movement in the West, which has garnered victory after victory, commenced the moment the heroes who won the battles announced their readiness to begin. We can see that these successes compelled the abandonment of Manassas without the hazard of a conflict in sight of the capital, and in front of works so formidable that to carry them our troops would have suffered decimation. And we shall see very shortly that while we have escaped the necessity of a battle where we did not want it, the enemy has by no means escaped the defeat and capture Gen. MCCLELLAN has always designed for them. We have chosen a sharp and short campaign to end the war, rather than an ill-prepared and desultory fight extending through weary years. The delay of Gen. MCCLELLAN will realize this popular choice.

The Public Debt and National Credit.

The first year of Mr. LINCOLN's Administration is assuredly entitled to a favorable as well as honest verdict on its financial success, It has gone through a year of continued peril, not only to the National credit but to the Nation's existence, under trials upon the Treasury which might have staggered, if not overwhelmed more experienced statesmen. The ordeal to the Minister of Finance has no parallel in our Constitutional history; not even in the war of 1812–15. The burthen of public debt which that contest of three years with a foreign Power left upon the country, was only as three months' expenditure in the present struggle against domestic rebellion. From a total of $45,209,000, the public debt then went up to $127,334,000 on final settlement of the war expenditure in 1816. We have now gone through only a single year of the existing war, and such are the huge proportions of the army, and the varied and costly nature of the naval and transport service engaged in it, that $300,000,000, or an average of nearly *a million per day* will barely suffice to foot the expenditure from the 6th of April, 1861, when the first order to reprovision Fort Sumter and reinforce Fort Pickens reached New-York, to the 4th of March, 1862. The prevailing impression, but certainly an erroneous one, tested by the actual figures, is, that for some months past, the average daily accumulation of debt is nearly or quite *two millions per day.* And whether this belief be erroneous or not, the Secretary of the Treasury has been compelled to encounter it, in full force, in his periodical negotiations, and without disguising the real magnitude of his wants, to subject the National credit to a severity of trial accordingly.

It is due to the Administration to recognize the fact, that this great difficulty has been overcome without detriment to the National credit, and at a moderate average rate of interest on the new public loans. On the 4th March, 1861, when Mr. LINCOLN was inaugurated, the Public Stock of the United States rated at 92¼ ℔ cent. in the New-York market, the Public Debt at that time was $76,455,000. The same Stock—6 ℔ cent. of 1881—now rates at 93 ℔ cent. The present Public Debt is 300,000,000, including about $10,000,000 overdue Treasury Notes, of the old issues, notified to be paid off on the 7th April proximo. The average rate of interest ℔ annum, at which the increased Public Loans have been raised by Mr. CHASE, is but a small fraction over 6 ℔ cent., the extra charge upon the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds being more than compensated by the circulation of United States Notes, interest free. The crucible to which the National credit was subjected by the events and trials of the past year, and especially by the popular belief as to the vastness (not to say the extravagance) of the expense of the war, might have compelled any Minister of Finance, however experienced, to pay a much higher rate for his money, without disgrace to his portfolio. On the outbreak of the rebellion, Secretary DIX paid temporarily from 10 to 12 per cent. on Treasury Bills, and sold his 6 per cents. of 1881 at 90, and was commended for his good judgment in getting the means then wanted (only $18,000,000,) on any living terms, so completely demoralized had the public credit become under the bad conduct of his predecessor, and the imbecility, or something worse, of the Chief of the Administration.

It is also due no less to the National credit than to the Administration, that the public mind, and especially the financial mind of the country, should be disabused of the extravagant estimates and grossly erroneous impressions of the condition of the floating or unsettled, as well as the funded, debt of the Government. The wild and rough calculation no doubt indulged by some good people is, that as we are spending nearly two millions a day, and have been a whole year at war, our debt in one way or another must be over seven hundred millions, including the seventy or eighty millions left by the old Administration. How far this opinion is out of the way may be seen by the following brief unofficial synopsis of the present public debt, as funded at the Treasury:

Five and Six per cents., old debt	$51,700,000
Six per cents. of 1861, due 1881	68,300,000
Total Funded Stock	$120,000,000
Add:	
Treasury Bonds, 7.30 per cent	$110,000,000
United States Notes of Circulation	60,000,000
Overdue Treasury Notes	10,000,000
Total debt March 4, 1862	$300,000,000
Total debt March 4, 1861	76,455,000
Increase under Mr. LINCOLN	$223,545,000

This sum would leave about $27,000,000 unexhausted of the first Loan bill voted by Congress in July last, and there is now actually available to the Secretary, under that act, the authority to dispose of something like thirty millions in 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds, which he will probably hereafter do, either in exchange for gold at par, to pay the public interest, or by way of retiring the issue of United States notes, made receivable for customs under the same act.

We are aware that to all this it may be replied that the Government has not settled up its war expenses as they accrue, and that a vast floating debt remains to be added, when proper shape shall be given to it, to the above total. That large unsettled balances are due to the public contractors there is no question; but here, as in the prevailing estimate of the funded debt, there is a gross error, which a recent letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, asking authority to issue certificates of indebtedness against these claims, ought to have dissipated. The figures in that letter fell short of fifty millions, whereas two or three-fold the amount had been currently talked of through January and February. Granting a hundred millions outstanding on the 4th of March, 1862, and we should have a total debt of only four, in place of seven hundred millions, and an average daily expenditure since the 4th of March, 1861, of less than one, in place of two millions of dollars. We repeat that it is due both to the public credit, and the present administration of the Government, that these corrections should be made, and the real condition and progress of the public debt understood.

The last steamer advises that our National credit is regarded with more favor in London, and the intimation comes to us that our Public Stocks may soon be in request again for English account. While such a change would of course be exceedingly gratifying to the people on this side, it would be hailed rather as the harbinger of the better feeling between the two countries, than as the means of negotiating or placing any considerable sums of our Public Stocks in Europe. The absorption at home is now sufficiently well assured, and it will prove ample for the wants of the Treasury, as our successes in the field are multiplied. It is not desirable that this course of self-reliance should be hastily abandoned. Whatever demand may hereafter come from Europe, will be the more acceptable from its voluntary nature, and the more profitable to this side, from the earlier appreciation of the solidity and true value of the National credit at home.

The Future of Slavery.

What is to be the effect of the war upon Slavery? is a question more easily asked than answered, but one which presents itself continually before the mind of almost every one. And naturally enough. The Slavery question has been so much before the people of late years that not only those who have made a specialty of it, but every one at the North has had something to say upon it, and has come to recognize it as the greatest question of all which were devolved upon the American people to settle. And now when from the same quarter of the land whence in past years have arisen political controversies based upon this question, there has come up this tempest of rebellion, having the same source, it would be most extraordinary if we did not ask ourselves what was to be the effect of the war upon its cause. No one can tell this as yet, because it is not yet settled what steps are to be taken against Slavery in the prosecution of the war. If it is long enough and embittered enough by defeats on both sides, to lead our generals to declare the slaves free as a military measure, then, of course, the war will be the utter destruction of the system, bringing it to a sudden and violent end. And there are those who are impatient to have that course pursued, because they earnestly desire the overthrow of the system, and believe that such a sudden and violent destruction is the only way to reach the evil. And there are those, too, who argue that we shall never establish a firmly cemented Union again, unless Slavery is first utterly overthrown.

But let us suppose that no such measure is adopted; that the rebellion is subdued before it has developed enough latent heat to bring out the force necessary for its adoption, and that without the passage of any act of Congress declaring all slaves of rebels free, without the issuing of any proclamation by any one of our Generals giving freedom to all within his Department, the armed traitors are quelled, and their leaders scattered in flight or in prison, and the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States again recognized as before throughout rebeldom. Is it not perfectly clear that even in that case, the ruin of Slavery, though not so speedy, is no less certain? What would be the condition of the system if the rebellion were to be overthrown to-day? Over wide tracts of country, which but a few months ago were tilled by slaves alone, now no master's authority is recognized, no overseer's lash is authorized by the law. The South has lost more slaves in this one year of rebellion than in any ten years that preceded it. But the loss in those that have run away is as nothing in its effects upon the system compared with the effects of the recognition by the Government as free men of those who remain behind in the Port Royal District and around Fortress Monroe when their rebel masters fled, of the schools set up for these freedmen by Government authority, and the teachers and missionaries provided for them at Government expense. These things cannot be limited in their effect to the districts immediately around them. They will be felt throughout the utmost bounds of Slavery. They will lessen the value, as a slave, of everyone upon whom the yoke of servitude rests. They will lessen the gulf which now for each one of them yawns between a chattel and a man.

But, besides the effects of the rebellion upon the slaves, its effects upon the slaveholders will be also marked. The mere effect of their pecuniary state can hardly be appreciated, A year of such poverty, followed by the inevitable prostration of all business, which must follow with a people who have lived upon credit which is suddenly and utterly destroyed, while there is an entire lack of money throughout their land, will test the strength of this boasted system of society most severely. And with all the tendencies of the system to encourage ignorance, there cannot fail to be an opening of the eyes of the Southern people upon several points. They will see that they are not "the people," and that knowledge and all the other excellencies will not "die with them." Their relative position in the country will be a great deal better understood by them. Their arrogance will have received a most damaging blow; their theories about the comparative strength of free and slave society will have shown themselves fallacious, and information upon many such points cannot fail to have been driven into their minds—driven in by hard knocks, no doubt, but all the more sure to remain on that account.

And yet further, the influence of Slavery in the North has been destroyed by the rebellion —and it is in the North, with its corrupt political leaders and implicitly-following masses, that Slavery has found its strongest bulwarks. All that has passed away. The prestige of Slavery—its political power, with which "bare wand" it, like the foul enchanter, Comus could "unthread our joints and crumble all our sinews,"—is snatched from its hand, while its magic cup, from which it poured the draught of preferment to bewilder the senses of even some of the greatest among us, is shattered forever. The object for which the Republican Party was formed has been attained. The Slave Power is driven forever from the administration of the Government of these United States. Who can doubt it, when he sees an incumbent of the Presidential chair who dares to speak of Slavery otherwise than "with bated breath and whispering humbleness," and who boldly declares that it is the duty of the Government to "initiate emancipation!" Who can doubt it, when he sees such a declaration accepted universally at the North, as the work of a patriotic and sensible man—the few who take the contrary ground being hardly enough to make a discord in the general burst of approbation?

Slavery, in fact, is doomed, in whatever way the war is carried on. We owe it no goodwill. Its life has been odious, and its death will be as grateful to the Nation as was that of the Old man of the Sea to Sinbad. We have no idea that the war will be carried on so as to please everyone, but we have no doubt that in the end everyone will see and be glad to see that, however carried on, it is, to use the words of a clear-headed thinker, "though not an anti-Slavery war, yet a war *anti*-Slavery."

THE ERICSSON NAVY.—We are glad to see that the Naval Committee, in the Senate, has promptly responded to the voice of the country, and has recommended an appropriation of $15,000,000 to the construction of iron-clad vessels of war, and $750,000 to the completion of STEVENS' Battery. The fight in Hampton Roads has demonstrated, more effectually than months or years of argument, the absolute necessity of iron-clad vessels to naval warfare. It proved incontestibly that half a dozen such vessels of the smallest size might defy and exterminate the most formidable wooden navy in the world. We cannot be too prompt in preparing to meet this new necessity.

The splendid performance of the *Monitor* proves that she may safely be taken as a model for the construction of such vessels as are needed for immediate necessities. We take it for granted that the Department will give the supervision of their construction to ERICSSON himself, and that he will not be hampered *again* by restrictions and obstructions which rendered the completion of the *Monitor*, and her presence at Hampton Roads in time for the fight, the most strikingly providential incident of this rebellion. We do not care to enter into the details of this matter now. The splendid success which crowned the personal efforts of Capt. ERICSSON may well, for a time at least, divert public attention from the serious and culpable embarrassments thrown in his way by the authorities at Washington. But we may be allowed to hope that he will not be subjected to them again. He has proved his title to the confidence of the Department, and we trust he will have it.

The completion of the Stevens Battery is due to the country, as well as to the inventor, and to the good faith of the Government itself. It need not interfere in any way with ERICSSON's vessels, which are adapted to a very different service, and constructed on a very different scale. We have repeatedly given the reasons which satisfy us that the Battery will be of infinite value in the defence of our harbor, even if it should not be employed on more distant expeditions; and this service alone would imperatively demand its immediate completion.

Capt. ERICSSON has established, by the most decisive of all tests, actual experience, his title to the gratitude of the country, and to the respect of the world. He has practically introduced a weapon which will revolutionize the whole system of naval warfare. Whatever may be the value of competing claims to absolute priority of invention, his boat is the first with which actual trial has been made, and his name will be forever connected, therefore, with this most important revolution in the naval contests of the world.

THE GREAT POPULAR OBJECTION TO THE STEVENS BATTERY.—After fighting every inch of ground, and at last yielding the merit claimed to the plans of Mr. STEVENS, the critics make a vigorous stand at a last objection—the guns on the top of the armor, rather than within it. They admit, indeed, that the loading and training apparatus and the carriages are protected, but they do not see why the guns, although covered with armor, will not be broken or shot away. Now, what are the facts? The shot-proof side of the *Monitor's* turret, several feet distant from the guns within it, protects those guns. Now suppose we place that shot-proof side six inches nearer the guns, does it not still protect them? Move the armor a foot nearer the guns, is the protection vitiated? Now suppose the armor *touches* the guns, is it not still as thick and efficient? Certainly it is, with the very great addition, however, of the strength of the guns themselves. The guns of the battery are four feet in diameter at the breech, upon which self-protected mass, there is to be, not only armor, but inclined armor, adding its resistance also, to the enemy's shot. Again, the hooping of guns is one of the latest and best methods of increasing their resistance to the bursting effect *of their own* fire, and this armor, therefore, serves a double purpose.

But the grand feature of Mr. STEVENS' plan, are these: Placing the armor upon the guns instead of around them, saves *nine-tenths of the weight and cost of the armor,* since the space occupied by it is in that proportion reduced.

Again, placing the guns outside the armor, prevents the use of port-holes, into which the enemy would throw shells and grape, and solid shot, as they did through the port *and boiler* of the *Essex*, and it gives the guns the range of the whole horizon, rendering one gun as efficient as a small broadside that can only point through small holes.

A Good Appointment.—Gen. Wadsworth appointment as Military Governor of the District of Columbia is an eminently judicious and wise selection. No man has entered into this war from nobler or more patriotic motives, or has brought to its duties greater energy, devotion and self-denial than he. We can readily understand that he would have greatly preferred a more active participation in the stirring incidents of the coming engagement than this post will permit him to take. He accompanied his Brigade as far as Manassas, and would gladly have remained with it, if the alternative had been allowed him. But obedience to orders is the first duty of a soldier. He will discharge the duties of his new position with vigor and practical wisdom.

The Legislature.—The State Assembly has adopted a resolution for the appointment of a Sub-Committee of the Whole, which, if properly constituted, will greatly expedite the public business. We hope now to see some of the many bills affecting our city interests brought before the Legislature for discussion and speedy action. The Health bill, the amended Charter; the bills reducing the fees of the Sheriff, Chamberlain, County Clerk and Register; the Broadway Railroad bill, and many others, are too important to be longer postponed, unless the action upon them is to be crude, hasty and unsatisfactory.

New Aspirants for the Mexican Throne

The Spanish Press has again taken up the cry in opposition to the candidature of the Austrian Archduke Maximilian for the throne of Mexico. *El Siglo* puts forward in his place the Infante Don Sebastian, who, besides being a Spanish Prince, was born on the soil of America, in Brazil. Some of the Madrid journals are discussing this new suggestion with a good deal of vehemence, none of them, however, expressing any doubt as to the alacrity with which the Mexicans will accept the prince selected for them. It is now proposed by the friends of the European Coalition in America, that England, Austria, France, Prussia, Spain, and even Russia, should each have a candidate, and that a Congress be held in reference to Central and South America, at which princes shall be selected for each subdivision of that portion of the New World which may be agreed upon.

The French and German papers, including the *Pays* and Augsburg *Gazette*, hint that the Archduke, and all the other Teutonic princes, may have enough to occupy them nearer home. The Greek insurrection, which, if successful, drives a Bavarian branch of royalty from a throne, is by these papers declared to be but portion of a grand plot to completely overthrow the reigning dynasty at Athens, and establish *a great Greek Empire, with the ancient Byzantium for its capital.* This is said to be the real design of the National Party, so-called, of Greece, who have long preached the expulsion and extermination of the Turks from Europe. This movement is to be simultaneous with a Garibaldian landing on the Turco-Grecian coasts of the Adriatic. It is well known that, of late, the Austrian and Turkish Governments have come to an understanding relative to the possible enterprises of Garibaldi during the approaching Spring, and a double diversion like this might work very effectively to the advantage of both the Italian and Greek conspirators. Some correspondents insinuate that a great Greek Empire—Russia calls her own by that name—would be but the establishment of the Czar where he aimed to be when checked at Sebastopol, and that, too, without his appearance as an active belligerent. In such case, the revolution, by occupying the attention of Austria and Turkey. would be *not only fighting his battles*, but doing for the American Union what his friendship more actively at work would do, to wit, producing a sudden return of European attention to its own Continent, *thereby giving the Union time to reconstruct itself, and assume an attitude likely to deter future intervention.*

This brings us back to the Mexican question.

A Peruvian journal, entitled *El Sol*, gives the following paragraphs, which mingle that portion of the comic element with the graver topic which is sure to be found in every human discussion:

> "There is a rumor that the Peruvian Government has appointed a Plenipotentiary near the Mexican Cabinet. Dr. Manuel Nicolas Carpancho, the person invested with these functions, is authorized to offer the Mexicans aid in money, arms and troops to assist in repelling the attempt at reconquest, which Spain, backed by France and England, is making. Everybody must applaud the *American spirit* which dictates this measure of the Peruvian Government. But, it appears that Dr. Carpancho is not unanimously approved, by any means. Some would have preferred a selection made among men of riper age, the Carpios, the Arenas, the Vidaurris, or among the young men, such as the Tejadas, the Pardos, the Rivaqueros. It is thought that the Doctor is not fitted to represent the country that sends him, in Mexico. It is even feared that he will expose Peru to ridicule—a thing quite possible, nay, even probable."

From this it would appear that Dr. Carpancho is neither young nor old enough, neither lively nor calm enough to fill the mission confided to him. Gen. Castilla is really at a loss, President though he be. But the General, it is hinted, has his motives, and these are simply to skillfully get rid of generals and officers that stand in his way, and, also, of soldiers selected from among his least disciplined militia.

Should Castilla adopt this plan, which, by the way, is not a bad one, the Peruvians, says a correspondent, may exclaim as the Romans once did, under the Republic: *Habemus facetum Consulem* —"We have a wag for Consul."

Work on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Baltimore, Sunday, March 16.

The work of repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is progressing rapidly. The whole road will be in complete working order in ten days. Seven trains from the Ohio reached Martinsburgh to-day with provisions. Harper's Ferry bridge is nearly completed. When it is entirely so, trains will be run from Winchester to Baltimore. Gen. Shields telegraphs to-day that the energy of the Company in pushing forward the repairs has more than met his sanguine expectations. A large force of men is employed on the whole line, and the broken machinery at Martinsburgh is being removed to the repair shops.

The Government has engaged a Company to run military trains also on the Winchester road.

Storm in Boston, &c.

Boston, Sunday, March 16.

There was a storm of snow and sleet last evening, with an indication of continuing to-night.

At Portland there is a severe snow-storm. The *Norwegian* is still detained, and probably will not leave till to-morrow.

Later from San Francisco.

San Francisco, Thursday, March 13.

Arrived—Ships *Blandana*, Boston; *Orpheus*, New-York; barks *Catharine*, Australia; *Pride of the Sea*, 36 days from Foo-Chow, China—brought no papers or letters.

San Francisco, Friday, March 14.

Arrived—Ship *Gov. Morton*, New-York. Sailed—Ships *Sword-Fish*, for Foo-Chow; *B. F. Hoxie*, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

We are not likely to fall short of a liberal allowance of music this week, for Mr. Grau's announcements alone are enough to keep the critic in a state of wild activity. Not only does he play opera or concert, or both, on every evening, but in some instances he gives concerts in other cities simultaneously with those given here. Mr. Gottschalk's provincial tour has been eminently successful, and sufficient to induce Mr. Grau to send the pianist on a still longer trip. The concert at Niblo's Saloon to-night, and the Matinée to-morrow at Irving Hall, are the last entertainments at which Mr. Gottschalk will appear previous to his departure for the West. The programmes are unusually interesting, almost every *morceau* this evening being fresh. On Wednesday the Academy of Music will once more open its portals Verdi's opera, "Un Ballo en Maschera," will be played; in the last act the Masquerade scene is to be interpreted by professional terpsichoreans instead of muffs, and necessarily in a way quite new to the work. The beautiful Cubas has been engaged by Mr. Grau, and will appear in this opera, and as *Fenella*, the dumb girl, in "Masaniello," which will be produced on Thursday evening. Mme. de Lussan's *début* will not take place until next week. We hear that Mr Grau has concluded not to give opera in Brooklyn. The pretensions and exactions of the Academy people render success there impossible. It is a melancholy fact, that only one or two performances have paid expenses since the theatre was erected. Mr Grau, who does all that he can for the public, consistently with something for himself, and who is amazingly fond of paying his artists and lessors in advance—being in this respect quite phenomenal—does not see the joke of paying a heavy rent for the privilege of losing money. So Montague-street is left out in the cold.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are as follows: At Mr. Wallack's (first time) the "Love Chase;" at the Winter Garden the "Belle of the Season;" at Niblo's Garden the "Colleen Bawn;" and previous to the drama the comic piece called the "Magic Shirt;" at Laura Keene's the "Macarthy, or Peep o' Day;" at Mary Prevost's theatre "Richard III;" at Barnum's Museum the spectacle of "Sadak and Kalasrade;" and at Hope Chapel, the always amusing Whaling Voyage. It will be seen by these bills that it is rather difficult to avoid passing a pleasant evening at any of our City theatres, a fact which explains the nightly crowds that throng them.

The fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society took place on Saturday evening, and was well attended, albeit the heavens were telling in an extremely severe manner. The instrumental features of the programme were extremely good; the vocal very commonplace. A society so prosperous as the Philharmonic Society, should display some liberality in procuring good singers. Every item on the programme should be supreme in its excellence. The following orchestral *morceaux* were played: "Sinfonia Eroica," by Beethoven; "Deux Morceaux Symphoniques," for piano and orchestra, by Mr. Robert Goldbeck; solo for Bassoon, by Mr. Eltz; and the overture to the Vampire, by Marschuer. Mr. Theodore Eisfeld conducted. The symphony is one of the grandest of the imperishable nine written by the master, and is so vast in its proportions that it supplies almost an evening's entertainment in itself. More than an hour was consumed in its performance; but so admirable was the effect that one or two of the movements narrowly escaped *encores*. Mr. Goldbeck's charming work was discussed in these columns on the occasion of its first performance by the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society. It indicates a fresh and graceful mind, and is thoroughly creditable to the scholarship of the composer. Can it be doubted that other and better works would follow if encouragement were given to this young and rising composer? It is known very well in musical circles that he has recently completed a grand symphony called "Struggle and Triumph Héroïde." Why may not this work—suggested by the times—have a hearing? Mr. Eltz's solo on the Bassoon was an agreeable innovation. There are few better players even in Europe. Marschuer's overture to the "Vampire" was played very finely, and brought the evening to a successful close. The next concert will be under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann, who will at once commence rehersals of Schubert's Symphony in C; Liszt's Poëme Symphonique Orphée, and Beethoven's overture to "Fidelio."

Among the passengers by the *City of New-York* on Saturday, were Mme. Graever Johnson, the well-known pianiste, who is about to give a series of concerts in Paris, and Mr. Henry Steinway, of the firm of Steinway & Sons, who goes to London to represent the house at the Great Exhibition, where the Messrs. Steinways have entered several remarkably fine pianos for competition with European makers.

Mr. Harrison's grand musical festival at Irving Hall is beginning to assume large proportions. It will take place on Thursday, (morning and evening,) the 27th inst., and nearly all the leading artists, vocal and instrumental, of the City assist on the occasion.

Miss Nina Foster gave the first of a series of morning recitations at Dodworth's Saloon, on Saturday. The day was very unpropitious, but the lady will, we trust, be encouraged to carry out to the fullest extent her first idea.

Mr. Gustavus Geary will give an Irish concert, at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening. All the pieces are by Irish composers.

Mr. Bergmann's grand concert was given last evening, at Irving Hall. The programme was one of the best we have ever seen in this City.

Rumors are once more afloat that a new theatre and opera-house, capable of accommodating 1,500 spectators, is about to be erected in the vicinity of Madison-square. There is decided novelty in the plan, for we hear that the auditorium, with the exception of a small parquette, will be composed entirely of private boxes. Another circumstance, which will bring comfort to the bruised managerial spirit, is that there will be no stockholders.

Messrs. Mason and Thomas gave one of their classical *soirées* at Orange on Tuesday last, and a *matinée* and *soirée* at Farmington, Conn., on Thursday and Friday. Nothing can illustrate the growing taste for good music better than the movements of this admirable quartette party. Messrs. Mason and Thomas now give their *soirées* in four or five cities, and in every case with the same success that attends them here.

Mme. Ernestine de Villiers announces a concert, at Irving Hall, on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

Mr. Max Maretzek sailed for Havana last week, where he has gone for the purpose of making arrangements for the next operatic season. Mr. Grau, it is understood, will be associated with Mr. Maretzek in the management of the New-York and American opera business.

A *soirée musicale* will be given to-morrow evening at Dodworth's Saloon, by Mr. Frederick Mollenhauer, assisted by Mrs. Clara M. Brinkerhoff, Mr. S. B. Mills, Herr Brannes, Herr Matzka and Mr. H. Gelhaar.

Messrs. Mills and Mollenhauer gave their third Classical Soirée, at Dodworth's Saloon, on Friday evening; the programme was as follows: 1. Quartette in B flat, by Weber, (for piano, violin, viola and violoncello;) 2. Chaconne, by Bach, performed by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer; 3. Trio in G, by Beethoven; 4. Duet for Violoncello and piano, by Schumann, played by the Messrs. Mollenhauer; 5. Fantasia in themes from "Lucretia Borgia," for piano, played by Mr. S. B. Mills. No. 1 was the novelty of the programme, but we did not regard it as a valuable addition to our better-known *répertoire* of chamber music; it is patchy in character, and has but little in common with a quartette, except the form. Weber could not, of course, be dull; but in this case, he is very far from being brilliant and suggestive. The two quick movements are the best. In the Chaconne Mr. Mollenhauer distinguished himself by great firmness of execution. The piece is very difficult, and entirely out of the run of modern technicalities, but it possesses, nevertheless, a quaint air of originality which can never fail to be interesting to a refined audience. Beethoven's trio was played superbly—so well, indeed, that we have nothing but unqualified praise to bestow on it. Schumann's duet was also well played, but its flabby proportions were not benefited by this circumstance. The concert was brought to a pleasant termination by Mr. Mills' solo. It was, of course, executed with superb precision.

A grand concert in aid of the "Graham Old Ladies' Home" will take place at the Academy of Music (Brooklyn) on Tuesday evening, March 18. Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg, Mme. Schroeder Dummler, Miss Schiflaer, Mr. Quint, Mr. Wm. Steinway, Mr. Steins, Mr. Louis Schreiber, and other well known artists will assist on the occasion. The full band of the Philharmonic Society has also been engaged, and the German Liederkranz of New-York, consisting of 150 singers, have volunteered their services.

Mr. Wallack's down-town theatre has passed into the hands of Mary Prevost, an actress of provincial and European reputation. It has undergone several essential improvements, and will be opened to-night with a good company and the tragedy of "Richard III." Mr. J. Wilkes Booth and Mrs. Farren sustain the principal parts. The gentleman has been quite successful in the country, but it is fair to state that he is not the Booth (Mr. Edwin Booth) so favorably known to our community. It is understood that Miss Prevost will make her first public appearance in the second week of her season.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Train on the Hudson River Railroad Thrown into the Water.

THE NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT ON BOARD.

Four Soldiers and One Civilian Killed.

TEN SOLDIERS INJURED.

Poughkeepsie, Saturday, March 15.

The down train, with the Ninety-fourth Regiment on board, met with an accident. Five cars were thrown into the water near Tivoli, by a broken rail. Four men, belonging to Company G, from Cape Vincent, were killed, and ten injured. A civilian was also killed. The names of the killed are:

Samuel Glazier and Barton Glazier, (father and son,) belonging to Adams Village, Jefferson County.

Nelson Forton, Cape Vincent.

John Sharman, no relatives in this country.

Master Driscol, civilian, belonging to Greenbush.

NAMES OF INJURED.

Quartermaster D. Wolf.

Private Bushnell.

Lieut. Gates.

Howard.

Freeman Phillips.

Alexander McNeil and Allen McNeil, (2 brothers.)

Loughlan and Burzer, belonging to the band.

B. Brainerd.

Litchfield.

The above have no bones broken, but are bruised.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Shortly after leaving Tivoli, and before the train had obtained full headway—owing to which circumstance a greater sacrifice of life, it is supposed, did not occur—six cars were thrown from the track, caused by the breaking of a rail. Five were precipitated into the water, and one was overturned upon the track. Among these were two baggage cars, in which were the Quartermaster and his sergeant. They owe their lives, no doubt, to the baggage floating and not bouncing about, otherwise they must have been smashed to pieces. The car in which the band were also went over, turning bottom upward, and was literally broke into atoms; another car fell on top of it. To escape, the men had to get out of the bottom of the car and crawl into the one that was covering it, and by that means reached *terra firma*. Only last week the band-master was sent to this City with the money raised by subscription among the officers to purchase instruments. By this accident the whole of them are rendered useless; the officers are not in a position to purchase ohters, consequently the regiment will have to leave without a band.

The civilian that was killed was put off the cars two or three times by the Quartermaster, but insisted upon riding, and promised, if allowed to do so, to enlist on arriving in New-York. Great credit is due to Mr. Shoemaker, the hotel-keeper at Tivoli, for his kindness and energy in attending to the injured soldiers. The regiment is now in this City. Subjoined is a list of the officers:

Colonel, Henry K. Viele; Lieutenant-Colonel, C. Littlefield; Major, W. R. Hanford; Adjutant, J. Fred. Ernse, Jr., Quartermaster, D. O. De Wolf; Surgeon, Charles Goodale; Assistant Surgeon, E. G. Seymour; Chaplain, W. A. Nichols; Sergeant-Major, J. H. Simmons; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John Gates; Commissary-Sergeant, F. Smith. Company A—Captain, ———; First Lieutenant. J. M. Beebe; Second Lieutenant, S. A. Mofiit. Company B—Captain, L. Snell; First Lieutenant, Jacob S. Gates; Second Lieutenant, Charles Rundell. Co. C—Captain, Jas. Emerson; First Lieutenant, B. B. Searles; Second Lieutenant, B. Parsons. Co. D—Captain, D. Tomlinson; First Lieutenant, J. Moore; Second Lieutenant, Charles Scovill. Co. E—Captain, S. Place, Jr.; First Lieutenant, C. Timmerman; Second Lieutenant, ———. Co. F—Captain, H. Bittens; First Lieutenant, D. M. Nichols; Second Lieutenant, H. G. White. Co. G—Captain, A. How; First Lieutenant, John Lacy; Second Lieutenant, E. Mayhew. Co. H—Captain, J. E. Briggs; First Lieutenant, L. Carpenter; Second Lieutenant, G. McComber. Co. I—Captain, A. M. Nutting; First Lieutenant, I. M. Mansfield; Second Lieutenant, ——— Merrill. Co. K—Captain, ———; First Lieutenant, A. E. Cooley; Second Lieutenant, Wm. J. M. Woodward.

St. Patrick's Day.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION—THE PROCESSION AND DINNER.

Although the sons of Erin, resident in New-York, are well represented in the armies of the Union, there are still quite enough remaining with us to celebrate St. Patrick's Day with becoming spirit, to-morrow. The following programme of the procession has been issued:

The line will form on East Broadway, right resting on Grand-street, at 9 o'clock precisely, and will fall in in the following order:

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Maj. James Bagley, Acting Brigadier-General for the day.

Phenix Brigade and other military companies and organizations, not acting as escorts to societies.

Hon. Michael Connolly, in an open barouche, with Mr. John Wynne and friends.

E. L. Carey, Grand Marshal.

Aids—Messrs. James White, Daniel Grinnon, P. Halpin, Thos. Monahan and J. McClusky.

Special Aids—Michael Gillen, Hugh Maroney.

1. Thomas Francis Meagher Club—Marshal, Edward Duffy. Right resting on Grand-street.

2. Ancient Order of Hibernians, New-York—Marshals, James Sandford and John Tucker. Right resting on Scammel-street. Aids—John McGuire, Francis Kielt, Peter McGinniss, John Corcoran, Dominick Lynch, Hugh Brady.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Long Island—Marshal, Peter Ledwith. Aids—John Gubbins, Hugh Monaghan, James Rodden.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Westchester County, New-Jersey, &c.

3. Longshoremen's Union Benevolent Society—Marshal, Denis Sullivan. Aid—Edward Buckley. Right resting on Jefferson-street.

4. Benevolent Society of the United Sons of Erin, escorted by the Emerald Guard, under command of Capt. Francis Degan—Marshal, John Duffy. Aids—John Moore and John Nugent. Right resting on Rutgers-street.

5. St. James' Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Beneficial Society—Marshal, Patrick Dwyer. Aids—John Gilligan and Michael Foley. Right resting on Market-street.

6. Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society—Marshal, James Green. Aids—Patrick Colligan, Michael Mulvihill, James Morony, John Mahony, John Cummings, James Kirby, Edward McGowan, John Holloway, Peter Murphy, Thomas Cummings, John McDermott. Right resting on Market-street.

Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society, of South Brooklyn—Marshal, Hugh McCabe. Aids—Matthew Bond, Patrick Cummings. Thos. Lawler, Jas. Lane, Patrick Horne, Patrick Kilby.

7. Hibernian Benevolent Society—Marshal, Thos. Connor. Aid—James Smith. Right resting on Catharine-street.

The line of march will be taken up at 10 o'clock precisely, when the divisions will countermarch down East Broadway to Chatham-street, entering the Park by the east gate, when they will pass in review before his Honor the Mayor and Common Council, and then proceed up Broadway to Union-square, and around the Washington Monument, through Fourteenth-street to Second-avenue, thence through Twenty-third-street to First-avenue, and up Eighth-street to Fourth-avenue, when they will be dismissed.

Marshals and their Aids are requested to report to the Grand Marshal, No. 87 Pike-street, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

E. L. CAREY, Marshal.

James White, Daniel Grinnon, P. Halpin, Thomas Monahan, J. McClusky, Michael Gillen, Hugh Murrey, Special Aids.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will partake of their customary dinner in the evening.

Fire in Portland, Me.

Portland, Me., Sunday, March 16.

Union Church, at the head of High-street, was burned last night. Loss $30,000; insured for $20,000.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses' Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Guardian Life Insurance Company,
OF NEW-YORK,
Has removed to the Continental Fire Insurance Company's Building,
No. 102 Broadway.

Dr. Kennedy, Proprietor of Kennedy's MEDICAL DISCOVERY, office in the Smithsonian House, No. 608 Broadway.
All that are troubled with SCROFULA are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SALT RHEUM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.
All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.
All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.
All that are troubled with HUMORS in the eyes, and film grown over the sight, are requested to call.
All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE EARS are requested to call.
All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to call.
All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.
All that are troubled with ULCERATED SORE LEGS are requested to call.
A perfect cure is warranted in every case, except when the bones are diseased. Advice in all cases gratis.

Ericsson's
CALORIC ENGINES.
Inexplosive; economical; use no water; require no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.
ERICSSON
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson.

MARRIED.

Arago—Montholon.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 11, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Roger Arago, Lieutenant of the French Navy, to Albine Ann Yolande, eldest daughter of Charles de Montholon, Consul General of France for the United States.

☞ St. Louis and Washington papers please copy.

Myers—Bancker.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 13, by Rev. J. W. Sarles, D. D., Matthew C. Myers to Harriet L., daughter of Capt. A. Bancker.

Marvin—Brittin.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 13, by Rev. N. F. Smith, D. D., Charles H. Marvin to Lavinia, daughter of H. M. Brittin, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Mills—Smith.—In Peapack, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry P. Thompson, David Mills and Harriet E. Smith.

Peterson—Smith.—In Peapack, N. J., on Wednesday morning, March 12, at 9 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry P. Thompson, Andrew Peterson, of California, and Anna Smith.

Sanders—Rush.—In Peapack, N. J., on Wednesday morning, March 12, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry P. Thompson, Ira Austin Sanders and Elizabeth Rush.

Babbit—Smith.—In Peapack, N. J., on Wednesday evening, March 12, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry P. Thompson, Stephen C. Babbit, of Mendham, N. J., and Margaret Smith.

DIED.

Bliss.—In this City, on Thursday, March 13, Catherine S., wife of George Bliss, of this City, and daughter of Hervey Sanford, of New-Haven.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 357 5th-av., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Mott.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, Winifred Striker, widow of the late Jordan Mott, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, 54th-st., Hudson River. Her remains will be interred in the family vault at Bloomingdale. Carriages at Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square, until 2½ o'clock.

Ferris.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, Horatio N. Ferris, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service this (Monday) evening, the 17th, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of Wm. H. See, No. 10 Commerce-st. His remains will be taken to Newcastle for interment, on Tuesday, the 18th.

Bowers.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, Edward Lester, only child of George W. Bowers, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Gilbert E. Underhill, No. 126 6th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

Cantrell.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, March 15, John H., son of Samuel and Mary A. Cantrell, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 122 East 12th-st.

Welchman.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, Samuel Caldwell, son of Frederick W. and Abby A. Welchman, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 255 West 19th-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Hewlett.—In this City, on Sunday, March 16, Edward Henry, only child of John and Lizzie B. Hewlett, aged 1 year, 8 months and 12 days.

"A bud on earth to bloom in Heaven."

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandparents, Isaac D. Hewlett and Edward H. Barnard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 763 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, the 18th, at 1 P. M.

Clark.—In this City, on Sunday morning, March 16, Kate A., wife of Jerome B. Clark, and daughter of Edwin L. and Alida B. Trowbride.

Funeral services will be held on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., at No. 39 West 25th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

Whitehead.—On Sunday, March 16, Thomas Grant Whitehead, of congestive fever, in the 33d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of his father, at Washington Heights, at 1½ o'clock.

Hidden.—Killed in an engagement with the rebels at Sangster's Station, Alexandria Railroad, Va., on Sunday, March 9, Henry B. Hidden, First Lieutenant in the First New-York Lincoln Cavalry.

Starr.—At Port Royal, in the 20 year of his age, Gresvenor Starr, (Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers,) son of the late H. B. Starr, of New-York.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-day, (Monday,) at 3 P. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, without further invitation.

Ruddick.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her parents, Emma, eldest daughter of Robert and Eliza Ruddick, aged 8 years and 2 months.

Cairns.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, March 15, after a protracted illness, John Cairns, aged 29 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, No. 249 South 2d-st., Jersey City.

Cornell.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 14, after a short illness, Georgiana, wife of Nicholas Cornell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 113 West Warren-st., to-day, (Monday afternoon,) at 2 o'clock.

Hill.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 14, at his residence, No. 328 Hicks-st., David Hill, aged 52 years, 6 months and 25 days.

His remains will be taken to Lowell, Mass., for interment.

Scott.—In Astoria, L. I., on Saturday morning, March 15, Jane Heyer, wife of John W. Scott, M. D. of Astoria, and eldest daughter of the late Cornelius R. Suydam, Esq., of New-York, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, to-day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from her late residence. Steamer *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock.

Jordan.—In Jersey City, on Saturday morning, March 15, Julia A., wife of the late Thomas D. Jordan, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Grand and Barrow sts., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 125.—March 15, 1862.
54, 72, 14, 22, 24, 40, 50, 52, 56, 41, 69, 47.
Kentucky, Class 126.—March 15, 1862.
17, 12, 48, 44, 8, 27, 1, 10, 24, 16, 51, 38, 28, 53.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 73.—March 15, 1862.
46, 53, 63, 35, 9, 25, 50, 55, 66, 21, 70, 73.
Delaware State Lottery, Class 174.—March 15, 1862.
46, 60, 26, 63, 38, 62, 65, 6, 12, 28, 23, 22, 44, 71
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

FURNITURE AT COST.—J. BOYCE, AT HIS manufactory and warerooms, No. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., will offer his entire stock of superior custom-made Furniture of every description, at cost, until April 20, when the balance will be sold at auction to close the business.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

SPRING! SPRING!!
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR APRIL, JUST OUT.
Two extension Fashion Plates, one containing seven Spring Fashion Figures, beautifully colored; the other four uncolored.
TWENTY SPRING FASHIONS IN THIS NUMBER.
Also, something invaluable to Ladies—
"THE SCIENCE OF DRESS-CUTTING,"
with diagrams. A treatise upon this (to the ladies) invaluable science, by which every lady will be enabled to cut her own dresses, is worth at least one year's subscription.
OUR ENTERPRISE.
In the March and April numbers, the two earliest Spring months, we have given
PATTERNS OF FORTY SPRING DRESSES,
certainly four times the number given by any other magazine.
The greatest number of engravings ever published in one issue are in the April number, Seventy-Eight in all.
For sale by all the dealers.

I WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE of Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment in the house, is the universal remark from those who have tried this wonderful preparation for rheumatism, sore throat, headache, pains and aches of all kinds. It is worth its weight in gold to all who value health. Price, 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., N. Y. Sold by all druggists.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

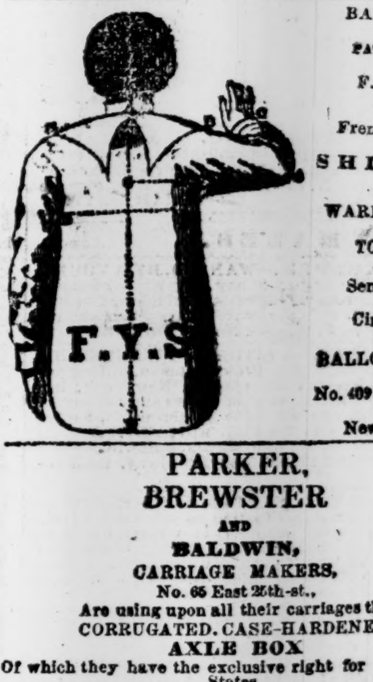
JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York.
New-York *Times* Building.
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.
Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.
References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
New and beautiful styles.
Some for ladies as low as $10 each.
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW WHERE FORT DONELSON IS,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where Fort Henry is,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where Mill Springs is,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where Clarksville is,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where Bowling Green is,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where Nashville is,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where Memphis is,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where Columbus is,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where Roanoke Island is,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where Ship Island is,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where Savannah is,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where Manassas is,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where New-Madrid is,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where Fernandina is,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where the *Monitor* fought the *Merrimac*,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
If you want to know where most of the places are, made famous during the rebellion,
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS.
ALL ON ONE SHEET FOR SIX CENTS.
ALL ON ONE SHEET FOR SIX CENTS.
ALL ON ONE SHEET FOR SIX CENTS.
ALL ON ONE SHEET FOR SIX CENTS.
ALL ON ONE SHEET FOR SIX CENTS.
ALL ON ONE SHEET FOR SIX CENTT.
FRANK LESLIE'S
WAR MAPS:
A large sheet, containing a series of sixteen general and special maps, including one of the entire Border and Southern States, with the positions of the National and rebel forces, and the blockading and expeditionary squadrons; also, others, exhibiting the operations of the Port Royal, Burnside and Butler Expeditions, and the positions of the armies on the Potomac.
To be had at all news dépôts. Price 6 cents.
FRANK LESLIE,
No. 19 City Hall-square, New-York.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., Wholesale Agents.

HOPE EXPRESS CO.
GREAT MIDDLE ROUTE
FOR THE WEST,
VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
The quickest and most direct route to HARRISBURGH, PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c.,
Have removed to No. 162 BROADWAY.
"HOPE
GOVERNMENT DISPATCH,"
All rail fast freight line for Washington,
The only route by which cars can be sent through without change.
This route was opened by the Government as a military route, and
ALL FREIGHT FOR SOLDIERS AND SUTLERS
will be forwarded at
GOVERNMENT RATES.
TIME AND RATES REDUCED.
For special contracts, apply at
No. 162 BROADWAY, New-York, or
No. 548 PENNSYLVANIA-AV., Washington.
A. D. HOPE, Superintendent.
☞ Freight received only at the dépôt of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River.



BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.

PARKER,
BREWSTER
AND
BALDWIN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,
No. 65 East 25th-st.,
Are using upon all their carriages the
CORRUGATED, CASE-HARDENED
AXLE BOX
Of which they have the exclusive right for the United States.
This box reduces the friction fully one-half, causing the carriage to run much lighter.
Retains the oil six times as long as any other box, and never heats.
☞ Parties about to place orders for either Trotting Wagons or Park Carriages are particularly invited to examine this new style before ordering.
Samples to be seen at the Factory, or the
REPOSITORY,
NO. 786 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF TENTH-ST.

24 JOHN-STREET. 24
FIREWORKS,
FLAGS,
LANTERNS.
FOR
PUBLIC,
PRIVATE,
AND
THEATRICAL ILLUMINATIONS.
Manufactured, and always on hand,
AT VERY SHORT NOTICE,
AT
HADFIELD'S FIREWORK AGENCY,
No. 24 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.
GEORGE PARSONS, Agent.

S. T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS
Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY.

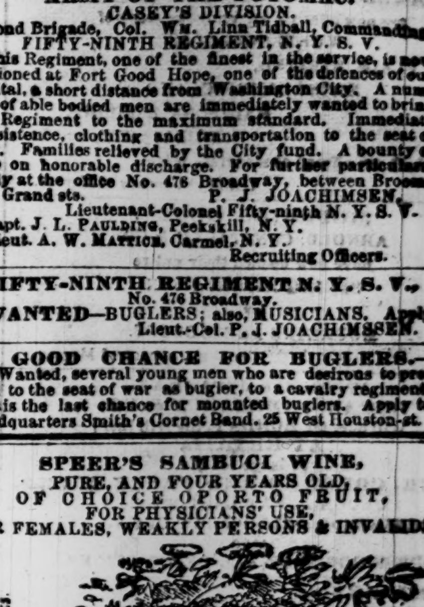
SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN,
LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS
AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE
MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding,
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Lina Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.
This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. Paulding, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. Mattice, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE,
PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,
OF CHOICE OPORTO FRUIT,
FOR PHYSICIANS' USE,
FOR FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS



SAMBUCUS TREE OF PORTUGAL, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR Kidney Affections, Rheumatism and all Chronic Complaints.
EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.
Every family, at this season, should use the
SAMBUCI WINE.
Celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities as a gentle Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic and Sudorific, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.
AS A TONIC
It has no equal, causing an appetite and building up of the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable fruit.
AS A DIURETIC
It imparts a healthy action to the Glands and Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic affections.
SPEER'S WINE
is not a mixture or manufactured article, but is pure from the juice of the Portugal Sambucus, grown in New-Jersey, recommended by Chemists and Physicians as possessing medical properties superior to any other Wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite and benefiting ladies and children.
A LADIES' WINE,
because it will not intoxicate as other wines, as it contains no mixture of spirits or other liquors, and is admired for its rich, peculiar flavor and nutritive properties, imparting a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and a blooming, soft and healthy skin and complexion.
WE REFER TO
a few well-known gentlemen and physicians, who have tried the Wine:
Gen. Winf'd. Scott, U. S. A.
Gov. Morgan, N. Y. State.
Dr. J. R. Chilton, N. Y. City
Dr. Parker, N. Y. City.
Drs. Darcy and Nicholl, Newark, N. J.
Dr. Wilson, 11th-st., N. Y.
Dr. Ward, Newark, N. J.
Dr. Dougherty, N'w'k, N. J.
Dr. Parish, Philadelphia.
Dr. Davis, Chicago, Illinois.
And many others, too numerous to publish.
☞ None genuine unless the signature of "ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J.," is over the cork of each bottle.
☞ MAKE ONE TRIAL OF THIS WINE.
FOR SALE BY
HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-avenue Hotel, corner of Broadway and 24th-st.
J. MEAKIM, No. 679 Broadway.
J. C. RUSHTON, corner Canal and Broadway.
D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway.
DE LA VERGNE, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
And by first-class druggists generally.
A. SPEER, Proprietor.
VINEYARD, Passaic, New-Jersey.
OFFICE, No. 208 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN LA FOY, Paris,
Agent for France and Germany.

TO ADVERTISERS.
As the Government progresses in the suppression of the rebellion, trade is reviving and extending in the West and Southwest, and everything at present promises well for a fair average and profitable Spring business. Merchants are aware that stocks of goods are very light throughout the country; jobbers and retailers having, in view of the extraordinary times, purchased barely enough to meet their wants from day to day. Consumers, too, have practiced the greatest economy. Consequently, from jobbing merchants down to consumers, goods are very scarce; and, as the avenues of trade are opened, and the consuming millions find their condition, present and prospectiive, improving, the aggregate volume of business will increase largely. The finances of the West, too, are in a good condition. The currency is sound. Exchanges are lower than ever before known at this season of the year—sight checks on New-York selling at ¼ discount to ⅛ premium. This is attributable partly to the conservative course pursued by banks of issue; partly to light importations, and largely to the very abundant harvests of 1861—the products of which have been sold to a much greater extent than in any former year, at fair prices. In view of all these things, merchants who have goods, and manufacturers who have wares to sell, will seek to put themselves in communication with the public. The CINCINNATI GAZETTE is therefore offered as a valuable medium for advertising. The circulation of the DAILY GAZETTE is now 3[illegible],000. This circulation extends through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Kentucky; and it is now steadily following the Flag of the Union in Tennessee. Advertisers will, at all times, be entitled to know the exact circulation of the GAZETTE, and the accuracy of the returns upon which advertising contracts may be based, will be guaranteed. The circulation of the DAILY GAZETTE is now almost equal to the highest, and greater than many of the leading journals of the Eastern seaboard cities; notwithstanding, the terms are much lower. The following are present rates:
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.
1 square one time [illegible]
1 square three times [illegible]
1 square one week [illegible]
1 square one month [illegible]
1 square three months [illegible]
1 square six months [illegible]
1 square nine months [illegible]
1 square one year [illegible]
TEN LINES make a square. About eight words average a line.
FORWARD ADVERTISEMENTS, kept on the Editorial Page, and inserted continuously in all our daily editions, are charged fifty cents per square for each insertion.
BUSINESS NOTICES, leaded, and inserted on the Editorial Page, under this head, ten cents a line each insertion.
THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
ORDINARY ADVERTISING, $1 per square each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.
Address
CINCINNATI GAZETTE CO.,
Corner 4th and Vine sts.,
Cincinnati.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.
Beware of counterfeit "Mexican Mustang Liniment." The genuine is wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, with the words "Mexican Mustang Liniment" in a circle surrounding a burning volcano, &c., and "D. S. Barnes" blown in the bottle.
There has been offered for sale by one John D. Park an article in general design quite the same, but executed on common stone plate, with the words "A. G. Bragg & Co." in the top of the circle, the word "Mexican" underneath, small and obscured by the smoke of the volcano, and the proprietor's name, D. S. Barnes, omitted from the bottle.
To manufacture or sell a counterfeit trade-mark is a criminal offence, and the undersigned will strictly enforce his rights civilly and criminally. Information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit [illegible] will be thankfully received.
D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD
TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 29 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

TO HORSEMEN.—IF YOU WANT YOUR horse in condition, use TOBIAS' Derby Powders; cures coughs, colds, loss of appetite, hide-bound, &c.; perfectly harmless, and never fails; 25c. per box. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open at retail on
MONDAY, March 17.,
2,000 pieces of superior
SHIRTING LINENS,
from 25 cents to 50 cents per yard.
ALSO
FRONTING,
TABLE,
BED LINENS AND
TOWELINGS
of every description.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering an immense stock of
WHITE GOODS, AS
PLAID, PLAIN, STRIPED,
SWISS CAMBRIC. AND
NAINSOOK MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTS, &c., &c.
All of which are offered at moderate prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now opened their entire
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, the 17th inst.,
AT RETAIL,
A large lot of
BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS,
PURCHASED AT LAST WEEK'S
AUCTION SALES VERY CHEAP.
ALSO,
DRESS GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT OPENING OF
SPRING GOODS.
STORE ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
OPENING SALE OF SPRING GOODS
On MONDAY.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 7c., 8c., 10c.
Linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c.
Gents' Linen Hemmed do., 18c., 20c., 31c.
Gents' Colored Bordered, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Linen Bosoms, 8c., 10c., 12c.
Linen Bosoms, 15c., 18c., 25c.
COLLARS, SETS, SLEEVES, LACES, BANDS,
Breakfast Caps, 10c. 12c.
Lace Veils, 12c., 18c., 25c.
Worked Bands, 8c., 10c., 15c.
BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.
Opening, Ladies' Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Opening, Misses' Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Opening, Half Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Opening, Splendid Regular Make Hose, 25c.
BARGAINS IN GLOVES.
Opening, Lisle Gauntlets, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Opening, Lisle Golves, 8c., 10c., 12c.
Best Quality Kids, slightly spotted, 25c.
MILLINERY GOODS.
OPENING, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, BONNET FRAMES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, TARLETONS.
SMALL WARES.
Best 200-yard Spool Cottons, 4c.
Good Spool Cotton, 1c.
Best gold-eyed Needles, 3c. per paper.
Best solid head Pins, 3c. per paper.
French Working Cotton, 2c.
Fine Linen Tapes, 1c.
Skirt Braids, 2c., 4c., 5c.; English Hair Pins, box, 2c.
Set Bracelets, 25c.; Twilled Tapes, 2c.; Sewing Silks, 9c. per dozen.
Opening, Lot of Lubin's Extracts, 25c. per bottle.
PORT-MONNAIES, BAGS, BUTTONS, and
FANCY ARTICLES.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE CHEAP.
WM. KINZEY.
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

CASH BUYERS
AT WHOLESALE
will find the largest and most attractive stock in the City of "Merrimacks," "Spragues," "Pacific," and other Prints.
"Amoskeag," "Lawrence," "C," "Pacific," "J. X. L.," and other heavy and fine Brown Sheetings, Ticks, Denims, Jeans, Cottonades, Canton Flannels, &c., &c.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS.
Jaconets, Cambrics, Organdies, Linens, Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins and Towelings, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, Length Cloths, &c.
ALSO,
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS SILKS,
Grenadines, Bareges, Paris Printed Jaconets, Cambrics and Organdies, Real Laces, Embroideries, Shawls, Mantillas, Sacks, Cloaks, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Undergarments, Hosiery, Kid and Silk Gloves, Gauntlets, Carpets, Curtain Materials, &c., &c., at and under the lowest market prices. A. T. STEWART & CO.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
By every steamer we are receiving
all the new materials
IN SILK, WOOL AND COTTON,
For PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER
COVERINGS AND CURTAINS.
Brocatel, Delaine,
Satin Damask, Printed Worsted,
Tapestry, Chintzes,
Plush, Reps.
SHADES AND HOLLANDS.
LACE CURTAINS, Spring importation.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY
280 FOULARD ROBES, IN NEW DESIGNS AND CHOICE COLORS,
At about half the cost price.
PLAID SILKS, FIGURED SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
And very superior makes of
BLACK SILK, BOTH PLAIN AND FIGURED.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
NO. 447 BROADWAY,
Between Grand and Howard sts.,
DURING THE REBUILDING OF THEIR OWN STORE.

WILL OPEN,
MONDAY, MARCH 17,
ENTIRE NEW STOCK FANCY HAT RIBBONS, VERY CHEAP.
FULL STOCK LADIES' AND MISSES' STRAW HATS, LATEST PARIS STYLES.
FULL STOCK FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FROM AUCTION.
FULL LINE DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, VERY MUCH UNDER PRICE.
FULL STOCK EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.
BEST STYLES ENGLISH GLOVES AND HOSIERY, FROM AUCTION, VERY CHEAP.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
On MONDAY, March 10,
Will be opened a choice assortment of
French Embroidered Collars and Sets, (new shapes.)
Real Point Lace Sets, from $5 50 and upward.
Real Point Lace Collars, (Job,) $2, worth $3 50.
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upward.
Black Pusher and Grenadine Veils, new style.
Black Guipure, Thread and French Laces, all widths.
Valenciennes Laces—a full assortment.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions.
Infant's Waists, Robes and Caps.
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late P. Roberts,)
No. 429 Broadway.

NOVELTIES IN SPRING
EMBROIDERY AND LACES,
Received per steamers *Arabia* and *City of Washington*. Fine French Needlework Sets, Collars and Cuffs, trimmed with real Lace; fine French Needlework Narrow Collars, new shapes; White and Colored Cambric Breakfast Sets, in great variety; Handsomely Wrought Handkerchiefs, Paris trimmed; Handsomely Embroidered Skirts; do. Yokes, &c., &c.
Also, Rich Valenciennes Collars, Point Gaze Collars, and Sleeves; Barbes, Coiffures, Black Thread Voillettes, Laces and Edgings, Real Lama Lace Points, &c., &c.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BARGAINS IN FANCY SILKS,
AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, March 17,
150 pieces BROCHE STRIPED SILKS,
At 50 cents per yard, (cheap at 75 cents.)
100 pieces RICH BROCADE SILKS,
At $1 per yard, (equal value.)

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers. N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MADDER PRINTS
AT RETAIL.
FAST COLORS AND FINE CLOTHS,
Only 10 cents per yard, recently 12½ cents.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MYERS' NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
REMOVED TO NO. 623 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid-gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS Stocking Yarn, 75 cents, nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents Skirts, 50 cents. best steel; ladies' Under-garments Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery. Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

INDIA SHAWLS.—J. RUSSELL (FORMERLY of Calcutta, India) will exhibit Black and Red Square Shawls with open centres, suitable for Spring wear; the Reds are of very rich and beautiful shades; also a few long Black, on Monday, March 17, at No. 232 Wooster-st., second door below Amity.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE LOT OF
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILK.
ALSO,
GRAY CHINA SILKS, AT 50c. PER YARD.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
WET BLACK SILKS,
WET LACE CURTAINS,
WET ENGLISH HOSIERY.
We have just received the above goods. Sold on account of the Insurance Companies yesterday at auction.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, &c., &c.
New Spring patterns,
By the package or piece, at popular prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY AT No. 689 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 23. Mrs. A. H. MARCY takes this opportunity to thank her former patrons for their past favors, and most respectfully invites them and others to call and examine her unusually large and rich assortment of Spring Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., on and after Thursday, March 20, at No. 689 Broadway, west side, between Amity and 4th sts.
Mrs. A. H. MARCY.

A CARD.—MRS. SIMMONS INFORMS HER CUStomers and the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that she will open her SHOW-ROOMS, with the first importation of Paris Spring Millinery, on THURSDAY, March 20.
No. 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and nurse, by an English young woman, highly recommended, and can speak French as well as English; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waitress; is fully competent; the best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 24th-st., been 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or waitress alone; perfectly understands her business; can give three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 74 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and nurse; or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, as professed cook; understands game and soups, baking and pastry, all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice-creams; best of City reference given. Call at No. 264 West 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, a situation as first-class cook; one who understands soups, game, fish, poultry, and all kinds of desserts. Call, for two or three days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; also, understands the care of milk and butter; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is fully competent; the best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 109 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a colored woman, with the best of city references; no objection to the country. Also, by a nice colored girl of 17. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart industrious girl to do plain cooking or general housework; will be found a neat, economizing, and obliging servant; an excellent washer and ironer, and can be highly recommended. Wages moderate, either for the City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as country servant; is a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer; can milk cows, make butter, &c.; is willing to make herself useful; good reference. Apply at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 947½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman, or could raise a baby by hand; has been employed the last seven years in waiting on the sick. Call at, or address No. 239 Water-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A SITuation wanted as nurse and chambermaid by a girl who has had charge of twins for a year; is a good seamstress; can give the best references. Apply at No. 141 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a girl as nurse and chambermaid; must be well recommended; a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 8 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a good experienced woman as nurse and seamstress; is a good tailoress; has no objection to wait on an invalid lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 80 West 17th-st., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish seamstress wishes to engage with a private family, by the month or permanently; cuts and fits children's dresses, ladies' under-clothing, cuts and bastes for a sewing-machine; has City and country reference; wages moderate. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.— Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress and lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses; also hair dressing; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country, or to travel with a lady or family. Can be seen for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT (AN American) desires a situation, in a private family, to assist in domestic duties; is a good seamstress; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Only those who would be willing to consider her as one of the family need apply. Highest references given. Address M. BURT, Box No. 144 *Times* Office, for one week.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUation for a good servant, a young girl, capable of doing chamberwork, waiting, &c. Call at No. 252 West 20th-st., opposite the Park.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married man, a situation in any respectable commercial house, who thoroughly understands single and double entry bookkeeping; satisfactory references given and required. Address A. F. W., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a steady, reliable English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; has good judgment in the feeding of horses and the care of carriages, harness, and all stable appointments, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address J. W., No. 18 West 32d-st., or to Messrs. Baldwin, Brewster & Baldwin, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is a careful driver; would like to drive for a store, or take charge of a stable; is willing to make himself generally useful; satisfactory reference as to character and capability. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses; has lived with the most respectable families in this City. Can produce the best of reference from all with whom he lived. Address L. Y., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—COOK.—WANTED, SITUAtions together, by an Englishman and wife, Protestants; the man as groom and coachman; would be willing to take charge of a small garden; the woman as experienced cook; understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; both understand their business thoroughly, as their references will testify. Can be seen in the seed-store, No. 9 John-st., or a letter addressed E. F., will be attended to for three days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a single man, who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds; should any gentleman require such a man, call or address, for two days, M. D., No. 165 Hudson-st.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, wants a situation to drive and take care of horses; understands everything about farming; the best of reference from his last employer. Address R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

FARM LABORER.—WANTED, A SITUATION on a farm, by a Protestant man acquainted with general farm-work; good references. Apply to JAMES McCLERN, at Terrence Dunn's, No. 113 Washington-st.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMpositor, of experience, having been out of the job printing department for some years, wishes to qualify with a competent party, at reduced wages; would be an acquisition to a person who can appreciate industry, sobriety and honesty. Address E. A. H., Box 112 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (native of Scotland;) seven years in his last situation; long practice in forcing grapes, the cure of green and hothouse plants, raising of vegetables and out-door fruits, laying out new grounds, &c., &c.; his wife would take charge of a dairy, having seven years' practice in our last situation; best of references given. Address SCOTCH GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his reference; no objection to City or country; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Address M. Y., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments of gardening, and is willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address P. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LAD, aged 19, accustomed to gardening in all its branches, would like to find employment; has two years' reference from his late employer; feels competent to take charge of a small place or as assistant on a large one. Address MARCH, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married German man; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's country seat; understands the care of horses and stock; is perfectly willing, and can produce the best of recommendations from present employer. Address JACOB, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a situation as gardener, or would make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; understands taking charge of horses, if required. Address P. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, unmarried, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man from England a situation as gardener; understands flowers and grapes, likewise kitchen gardening; the best of City reference given. Address M. G. E., No. 2 Front-st.

AS GARDENER, &c.—DAIRYMAID, &c.— Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; Staten Island preferred. Apply to or address THURSO, No. 18 Market-st.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.— Engagement wanted by a Scotchman to take charge as a whole; wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN TWENty-two years of age wishes a situation as salesman and general clerk in a wholesale grocery store, for which he is qualified, or assistant book-keeper in any wholesale department; has had three years' experience as assistant book-keeper in a wholesale house; has a good knowledge of accounts and business generally, and is desirous of devoting his time and qualifications to the interests of his employer in whatever department he may be placed; the reference of former employers, together with first-class City reference, given. Address PRACTICAL, at store No. 876 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a gardener and farmer who understands vegetable gardening, farming and milking, and who is willing to make himself generally useful on a small farm a short distance from the City. Such a person can hear of a good situation by sending letter directed to Box No. 314 Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; she must have had some advantages of education and understand her needle. Such a person, having City reference, can apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock on Monday, at No. 11 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, AND COOK TO WASH and iron, chambermaid and laundress; Protestants, who are thoroughly competent and can bring good written recommendations; must go to the country. Apply on Monday, from 2 to 4 o'clock, at No. 168 5th-av. Also, a first-class waitress.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A YANKEE notion house; a young man of some experience. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 2,634 Post-office, with references.

SOME FIRST-RATE MILLINERS WANTED.—None others need apply to Madame SALOMON, No. 9½ Division-st.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN MERCER COUNty, N. J.—one of 130 acres of fine land, all tillable except 5 acres woodland, one mile from Clarksville dépôt, two miles from Princeton, and forty-five miles from New-York; house handsomely situated, nearly new, large and convenient; two tenant-houses; barn 30x50 feet, stable, &c.; fruit in abundance;—one of 91 acres, half a mile from Kingston dépôt, 12 acres of woodland; land well fenced and in good condition, with plenty of fruits and of different varieties; fair buildings. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—FOR sale, a valuable estate of 1,040 acres—200 under cultivation—principally hill land; 34 miles from New-York, 3 miles from Deer Park, Long Island; ¼ mile from freight station; excellent soil, numerous buildings, good fences, abundance of wood, water and fruit, and muck for manure; near churches, schools and stores. Price $30 per acre; terms easy. Apply to H. M. RUGGLES, No. 10 Wall-st., or FREDK. A. BARTLETT, No. 24 Ann-st., office of "El Noticioso," from 10 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 133 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the City of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER,
No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

$16,000 FARM NEAR NEW-YORK FOR SALE.—150 acres rich loam, 15 acres white oak. Commodious dwelling. Extensive out-buildings. Ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. One hour and three-quarters from New-York City. Unusually healthy locality. Excellent society, stores, churches and schools. Address A. C., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FARM WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED American farmer, to lease a good farm to work on shares; can give good reference as to capacity, integrity, good habits, &c. Address FARMER, care of F. C. Brownell, No. 25 Howard-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 358 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PAYING City property, a farm of 300 acres, 270 acres cleared; house, 3 barns, 3 sheds, and all other buildings necessary; or a few acres would be rented with house, etc. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, can be had with good board on moderate terms, in a family where there are but few boarders; about three minutes' walk from 3d or 4th av. cars. Apply to Mrs. SUTTON, at the second brick house west of 4th-av., in 87th-st., Yorkville.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT FRONT parlor on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or a small family, as two other rooms can be added, if desired. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A family or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with delightful rooms and board, in a private family, by applying at No. 370 Henry-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.—A GENTLEMAN and wife wish (in a first-class house, with a few boarders, private house preferred) a suite of rooms or parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, with board. The table must be fine, and bath-room and water-closet with rooms. Location between 5th and 7th avs., and 10th and 40th sts. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,295 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, with daughter, in a first-class house; a parlor and two bedrooms will be required, furnished or unfurnished. Location between 8th and 20th sts., and west of 4th-av. Address, with particulars, G. W. D., Box No. 431 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A widow lady, child and nurse, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; unfurnished room will answer. Address H. F. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

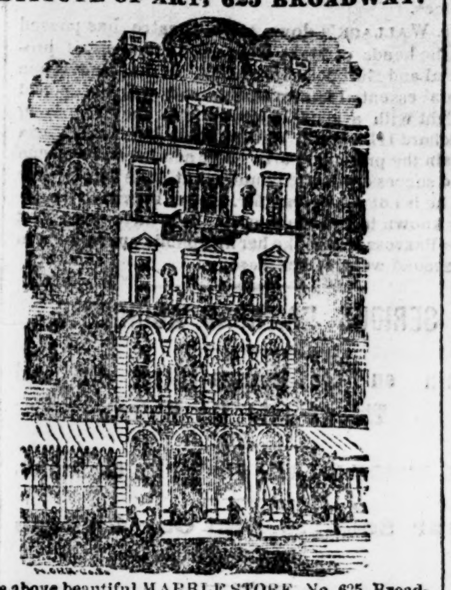
LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN GOING from the corner of 34th-st., in a 23d-st. stage, to Wallack's Theatre, a GOLD BRACELET. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on leaving it at the *Times* Office.

PEELED PEACHES.—5,000 LBS., VERY GOOD quality, in quantities to suit purchasers; also, unpeeled peaches, cherries, plums, and other kinds of domestic dried fruit, for sale by MILLER & CARR, Commission Merchants, No. 47 Pearl-st. and No. 31 Bridge-st.

TO LET.

INSTITUTE OF ART, 625 BROADWAY.



The above beautiful MARBLE STORE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts., size 38x200 feet, running through to Mercer-st., lofty ceilings, fine high basement and sub-basement, heated by Gold's patent steam heater, gas fixtures, shelving, counters, &c., &c., is now to lease for a term of three, five, ten or twenty years, at a low rent.

The above building, from its elegant architecture and sculptured façade, forms one of the leading attractions in Broadway, commanding the notice of all strangers, and thereby advertising any business conducted therein.

Upper stories also to let. Apply in the galleries, same No., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

TO LET OR LEASE—
3-story house No. 67 West 21st-st., in fine order.
Small house No. 27 West 21st-st.
Store and basement No. 1,270 Broadway.
Store No. 777 6th-av.
Store in 2d-av., one door above 35th-st.
Hall No. 1,270 Broadway, 70 feet deep, suitable for lecture-room or church.
Stable in 31st-st., lot 147 feet deep, a few doors below 6th-av. Apply to WALDEN PELL,
No. 109 Pearl-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE TWO NEW MODEL English basement houses, Nos. 291½ and 293 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water to 4th stories; bathing rooms, water-closets, front and rear vaults, front and rear stairways, mirrors, &c.; will be rented to good tenants at moderate prices. Apply for further particulars to JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 263 West 19th-st.

CORNER STORE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR a bakery or first-class grocery—Broadway and 29th-st.; also, two small stores in same block; first-class house in West 37th-st., near 5th-av.; several desirable houses in Yorkville, rents low; a small house No. 31 Hubert-st.; several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 28th-st., suitable for housekeeping. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—IN WEST TWENTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 9th-av., those two very neat and convenient cottage houses, known as Nos 236 and 238, with water, bath, gas, &c., rent $350. Also, in the same neighborhood, two or three small cottage houses; rent $250. Also, some good apartments at from $150 to $190 per annum. May be seen from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., by applying to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av., near 25th-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIous dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY, the lofts of the three-story building Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Spring-st.; containing an iron vault and three forges; have been used for several years as a jewelry manufactory. Apply to P. A. & J. CURTIS & SONS, corner Broome and Crosby sts., or A. F. HATFIELD, Pacific Insurance Company, No. 470 Broadway.

TO LET—THE MARBLE-FRONT STORE NO. 210 Fulton-st., near Greenwich. Also, the country-seat belonging to the late J. P. Brown, at Port Richmond, S.I.; good house, large barn, stable, garden, and about 4 acres of land, opposite a park, within five minutes' walk of two ferries to New-York. Apply to CLARKE BROTHERS, No. 4 Gold-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE COAL-YARD corner of Jane and West sts., 88x225, long-established, properly fitted up and doing a large business. It would also answer well for a lumber-yard or for any purpose requiring vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts.

TO LET.—HALF OF A BROWN-STONE HOUSE to let in Brooklyn, consisting of three rooms and bath-room on second floor, front basement, and one or two rooms on third floor. Good location—five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. Address A. C., Box No. 1,334 Post-office, New-York.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—TO A SMALL family. Large front and back rooms, two bedrooms, privilege in bath-room; modern improvements; rent, $200. Can have possession April 1. Apply on premises, No. 312 West 20th-st., after 2 o'clock. Best references required.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES, TO suit the times, from 9th-st. to Harlem. Any one can save their time, and get a good house cheaper, by calling at our office, than house-hunting a week. All free of charge. S. DINGEE & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

HOUSES TO LET—WITH MODERN IMPROVEments, Nos. 189 and 207 East 19th-st., No. 162 East 14th-st., Nos. 15 and 19 Stuyvesant-st., and No. 109 St. Mark's-place. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, part of a house, No. 118 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 55 Walker-st., near Broadway.
Apply to
H. A. BOGERT,
No. 54 Wall-st., third floor.

RENT ONLY $400.—TO LET, THE HOUSE NO. 286 West 33d-st., containing all the modern improvements, from 1st May next; will be let for $400 to a good tenant, if applied for immediately. Apply to F. S. EDWARDS, No. 93 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 102 East 40th-st.; has bath, laundry, &c.; hot and cold water to the third floor; gas fixtures in the house; contains ten rooms; rent, $450; will sell; terms easy. Apply to ALVIN GRAFF, No. 173½ Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR COAL YARD OR other business, the four lots of ground, with office, scales, &c., No. 68, &c., Wooster-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER S. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY, high stoop brown-stone house of full width, 65 feet deep, with extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Apply at No. 143 Madison-av.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

TO LET—THE SUGAR-HOUSE AND STORES Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 Leonard-st., now occupied by Messrs. Harris, Kuhn & Co. Apply to WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST.; ALso to let or for sale, the handsome residence in Myrtle-av., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn. Apply to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A COTTAGE in Brooklyn, near Fort Green. A desirable residence for a small family. Address JAMES HARRISON, No. 400 Hudson-st., New-York.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 882½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 454 5th-av., before 9 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH steam power, at Nos. 131 and 133 Mercer-st. Also, a four-story brown stone front house, No. 100 East 21st-st. Inquire of WM. MAUGEORGE, JR., No. 483 Broadway.

$300.—TWO COTTAGES, NOS. 165 and 167 West 28th-st., near 9th-av., to let, at the above rent each. Apply to A. P. VOORHIS, No. 112 West 25th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 526 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 2 CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Reade-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 140 East 24th-st. Rent $700. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS, No. 135, opposite.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

A SPLENDID CHATEAU,
IN SAXONY, GERMANY, FURNISHED.
RENT, £300 PER ANNUM.
A chateau, with gardens and grounds, containing 37 large and 10 small rooms, ballroom, garden pavilion, coach houses, stables, &c., situated within half an hour's drive from Dresden, the capital of Saxony, ten minutes' drive from the station of the Bohemian Railroad, in the most lovely scenery; good trout-fishing, and shooting near; every facility for education; good provisions in the village. For further particulars apply to the owner, J. G. A. P., Post-office, Dresden, Germany.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz.:

No. 15 Lamartine-place (29th-st.)	$700
No. 1 Abingdon-square, corner Bleecker-st	675
No. 163 West 22d-st.—3-story, English basement	600
No. 139 West 22d-st.—3-story, English basement	600
No. 68 East 26th-st.—high stoop	900
2d-av., between 48th and 49th sts	500
No. 241 West 19th-st	600
No. 350 West 22d-st.—between 8th and 9th avs	1,200
No. 43 7th-av.—brown-stone front	1,000
No. 114 West 30th-st.—brown-stone front	700
Brick cottage, corner 23d-st. and 9th-av	1,250
No. 121 West 13th-st	850
No. 111 West 24th-st	550
No. 35 West 25th-st.—furnished	1,300
No. 328 West 15th-st	500
No. 91 Clinton-place—furnished	1,400
N. W. corner 13th-st. and 7th-av	1,000
No. 162 Lexington-av	700
No. 33 Bank-st	700
No. 254 West 22d-st	700
No. 174 West 21st st	750
No. 7 West 41st-st	450
No. 278 West 19th st	500
No. 510 7th-av	800
No. 230 West 32d-st	600
No. 329 West 14th-st	800
No. 43 Greenwich-av	750

Also, a large number of smaller houses—rents from $350 to $500. Also, stores on the business avenues and streets.
J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st.,
from morning to 9 in the evening.

FULTON-STREET—NO. 105—UPPER LOFT TO let; rent $200. Apply to A. H. LOWERY, No. 77 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER FLOOR OF THE building No. 104 Broadway, suitable for offices or some light business. Apply to the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A PLOT OF ground at Bergen Point, N. J., suitable for manufacturing purposes, or for a coal and lumber yard, for which it is now used. It has a fine water-front of over 400 feet, with a good wharf and deep water. It is also a most desirable site for a residence, as it commands a very beautiful and extensive view of the Kills. For particulars, apply to JOHN M. ENYARD, Bergen Point, N. J.

ALL KINDS CITY AND COUNTY PROPERTY, embracing a great variety of farms, country seats and residences, adjacent and convenient to villages, dépôts, churches, schools, &c., ½ to 1¼ hours from City, $800 to $35,000. Also, more distant farms and other property, for sale or exchange.
S. & W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 132 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling-house with extension, on Hunter-st., near Gates-av., Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Fulton-av. cars, with or without one or two lots adjoining in the rear fronting on Downing-st. Apply at No. 275 Pearl-st., New-York, up stairs, or to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—ON 125TH-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., a two-story and attic brick house, 38 by 38 feet; a neat private residence, with gas, range, furnace, water, bath, &c.; also a good carriage-house and 4 lots of ground; flowers, fruits and shrubbery. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERlooking the bay and North and East Rivers, a first-class house, 30 by 65 feet. Will be sold at a price to suit the times and on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 60 Columbia-st., or of S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED the first-class high-stoop brown-stone front house, No. 11 West 39th-st., near 5th-av. This house contains all the modern improvements and is in complete order. Apply to P. H. STEVENS, on the premises, or at No. 22 William-st.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 HOUSE FOR $8,000.— Stone front, high stoop, one of the best and most elegantly finished houses in this City; good location, No. 128 East 48th-st., near 3d-av.; one plate of glass in each sash, whole front mahogany blinds. OWNER, No. 201 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses, in different parts of the XIXth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCK, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown stone house, of full width and 65 feet deep, with an extension, in the most desirable location in the City. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 143 Madison-av.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SMALL, GENteel, three-story and basement house, north side of 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to the lumber-yard foot of 53d-st., East River. BROWN & STONE.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET— At Riverdale on the Hudson, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. dépôt; the house contains nine rooms, with three acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees, with fine vegetable garden and lawn. For beauty of scenery and health, not surpassed. For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE ELIGIbly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 25th-st., will be rented for one year from 1st of May next to a private family. The house is in superior condition, contains all the approved conveniences, and will be found to be an agreeable residence for a genteel family. Apply to L. EDGERTON, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence at Norwalk, Connecticut; house is large and well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, with 9 acres of land, and more if required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, about one mile from the railroad dépôt. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. dépôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A LARGE double house, furnished, three minutes' walk from dépôt on principal street. Possession 1st of April. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Real Estate Agent, No. 221 Broad-st., opposite dépôt, Elizabeth.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT ELIZAbeth, N. J.—A two-story double brick house, with furniture, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt: rent $350. Apply to W. B. MEEKER, at Bank of New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 3-story, high stoop; rent $75 a month; unfurnished, $850.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH OR PARTLY IN EXchange, a medium size modern dwelling, between Lexington and 6th avs., and 18th and 13th sts.; price from $10,000 to $113,000. Address J. P. D., Box No. 114 *Times* Office, with real name, and location, description and price of property.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY FURnished house, with all the modern improvements, between 4th and 6th avs., and 8th and 35th sts. Would buy the furniture if of satisfactory quality. Possession required by the 1st or middle of April. Address, with particulars, S. M. F., Station D.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED COUNTRY house for six months, from May 1, not less than 30 or more than 60 miles from the City, either in New-Jersey or on the Hudson River. Address, with lowest rent, A., Box No. 128 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE OR FOUR story, high-stoop, modern-built dwelling-house, in a good location, between 10th and 35th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $800 per annum. Address, with particulars, H. D. MORTON, Station D.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED COUNTRY residence, with a large garden and stables, and within an hour's drive of New-York. Address T. L., Box No. 1,344 New-York Post-office.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE—At Cornwall, between West Point and Newburgh; 15 acres of land in lawn and garden, with several hundred fruit and shade trees; a handsome dwelling-house, handsome gardens, and all necessary out-buildings, in perfect order and of substantial character; the landing, within ¾ of a mile, has a daily boat to the City, also the Albany line daily, &c.; for healthfulness, this location is unsurpassed on the river. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET IN FLUSHING—A VERY GOOD two story house, with attic, and wing attached, with furniture if desired, containing eleven rooms. The lot is 50 by 180 feet, on which there is considerable choice fruit, shrubbery and flowers. It is convenient to all the churches, schools, railroad dépôt, and in a genteel and pleasant neighborhood. For further particulars inquire of A. STILES, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., or E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the dépôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. Is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT residence at Stamford, Conn., situated on high ground on Atlantic-st., and five minutes from dépôt, with about 4½ acres land, commanding a fine view of Long Island and the Sound; house is 55 by 50, with bath-rooms, water-closets, &c., &c.; heated by Baker & Smith's apparatus; grapery, and all necessary outhouses; will exchange for a first-class house in this City; price $50,000. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT NEAR the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle; the house, containing 10 rooms, is beautifully situated immediately upon the salt water; the grounds, five acres, are handsomely laid out with flower and kitchen gardens, and well stocked with fruit; good bathing, fishing, boating; within 15 minutes of the railroad cars, and 3 minutes of the steamboat landing; rent $500. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs; or ISRAEL P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston post-road, consisting of a large dwelling house, gardener's lodge, stable, dairy and carriage house. The garden is large and tastefully laid out, and furnished with green-house and grapery. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A neat, 2-story, commodious cottage, in good repair; small carriage-house, abundance of fruit of every description, two acres of cultivated land, good well, &c.; price, $5,000, on very favorable terms. Apply to Mrs. LUSCOMBON, on the premises, or to A. KEMP, No. 116 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In the village of Astoria, within five minutes' walk of steamboat landing, containing eleven finished rooms, with a large garden attached, abounding with grapes and fruits of every variety. For particulars apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on premises, near junction of Newtown and Flushing avs.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PLACE NEAR THE New-York Bay Cemetery, Bergen, N. J., containing 15 lots with two fronts, two dwellings, one manufactory and barn; an abundance of fruit of the choicest varieties; will be sold for $5,000; subject to mortgage of $2,500. Apply to G. S. CLARK & CO., No. 26 Maiden-lane.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE immediately on the Narrows, Staten Island. The house is fully furnished; has also stables, garden, and all conveniences for a genteel family. Also, several cottages at Clifton and New-Brighton, S. I. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1½ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the Dépôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

A GOOD COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET FROM April 1, 1862, consisting of house, stable and necessary out-buildings, with 16 full city lots of ground. The house and stable furnished, one horse and two carriages. Fare to New-York, 8 cents by railroad, or 5 cents by boat. Address T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 8 Bible-house.

FOR SALE IN FORDHAM—A COTTAGE with nine rooms, and an acre of land, abundance of fruit and very desirably situated, within 15 minutes walk of the Harlem Railroad and the same distance from the Harlem River steamboat landing. Apply on the premises, second house north of the Presbyterian Church.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTtage in Newmarket, about three miles below Plainfield, N. J.; out-buildings are pretty and in good order; the garden contains a great variety of fruits: the situation is pleasant and healthy. Rent, $250 per annum. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 107 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET.—A country seat at Scarboro, near Tarrytown, on the river, adjoining the premises of Rev. Dr. Creighton, within five minutes of the dépôt. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., or GEO. McCORD, No. 43 Murray-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT.—A NEAT two-story house, with barn and stable, 17 acres of pasture land, excellent garden, plenty of fruit, 12 minutes' walk from Norwalk or Darien Dépôt, on New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 356 Broadway, up stairs, or No. 175 Forsyth-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT IRVINGTON, ON THE Hudson, a fine property, with 3½ acres of land. Also, for sale or to let, a stone house and stable, with eight acres of land. Possession given immediately. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, WITH TWO acres of ground, on the river, at Lower Ravenswood, adjoining the Astoria steamboat landing. Also, a 4-story, brown-stone house, No. 231 West 32d-st. Inquire of Mr. LOOMIS, Broadway, near 34th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Mamaroneck, convenient to boat and cars; $3,000, terms to suit. If not sold by Wednesday, March 19, it will be sold on that or the first fair day, at auction. Apply to E. RANDALL, No. 146 Clinton-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, AT RAHWAY, N.J., 3-story brick house, 36x40, on high ground, healthy location; good garden and stable attached; five minutes' walk from dépôt; sold cheap, or let to a good tenant.
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN MADISON, N. J., NEAR THE DEpôt, a convenient house, nearly new, with twelve rooms, barn, garden, &c., admirably situated for a person doing business in New-York. Inquire of D. N. HICKS, at dépôt, Madison.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.— Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL acres, suitable for a small family, within a few minutes' walk of Riverdale, on the North River.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, L. I. house, barn and four acres of land, including garden of one acre, well stocked with a variety of fruits, &c. Inquire of JAMES WELLING, No. 94 Pine-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and 39 acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES B. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

DENTISTRY.

K. A. BRIGHAM, DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to C. S. Putnam, late associated with Dr. Root, No. 13 Bond-st., has removed to No. 34 East 12th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A LARGE SIZED HORSE; MUST BE sound, strong and in good condition, suitable for a brewer's dray. Apply at SMITH & BROTHER'S Brewery, 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.
The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.
EDWARD DINCKEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (corner New Bowery,)
OPEN DAILY.
Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000.
Six per cent. allowed on sums of $500 and under.
Money deposited before April 1 will receive interest as from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
ELECTION.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Board, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City. J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

REMOVAL.—A. S. FOSTER, BANKER, HAS REmoved his office from No. 267 Pearl-st. to No. 84 Nassau-st., near Fulton, where banking, exchange and collecting will be continued. Uncurrent money, gold and silver, bought and sold.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 4 and 43 Wall-st.

WANTED TO LOAN—$8,000 ON TWO FIRST-class Mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the name and firm of HALSEY & WASHBURN is this day dissolved, the time of limitation having expired; either party signing the name of the firm in liquidation.
STEPHEN R. HALSEY,
STEPHEN F. WASHBURN.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business of freighting grain, &c., between Albany and New-York. Barges and office at Bulkhead, foot of Charlton-st., North River.
S. R. HALSEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WM. BARKER & CO., (composed of the undersigned,) is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. WM. BARKER is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and all accounts and debts due to and from the firm will be settled by him.—Dated March 7, 1862.
WM. BARKER.
B. H. WOODWORTH.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WM. BARKER & CO., (composed of the undersigned,) is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. WM. BARKER and GEO. H. FREEMAN are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation, and all accounts and debts due to and from the late firm will be settled by them.—Dated NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.
WM. BARKER,
B. H. WOODWORTH,
G. H. FREEMAN.
The business will be conducted hereafter by WM. BARKER and G. H. FREEMAN.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.
MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.
HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE.
FRED. GERKER. HENRY JORDON.

MARCH 12, 1862.
DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of SHERWOOD & WESSELLS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. WESSELLS will continue the business at No. 84 West 28th-st., and is alone authorized to collect all debts due the late firm, and will pay all claims against it.
THOS. M. SHERWOOD,
J. C. WESSELLS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THREE MILES ABOVE THE VILlage of Hackensack, N. J., the old established store and lumber yard of fifty years' standing, situated on the Hackensack River, with fine dwelling, store-houses, barns, &c. Also, about 12 acres of good land, with fine dwelling; will sell together or separate; stages run twice a day from the store to the Hackensack Railroad. Inquire of JAMES C. DEMAREST, on the premises, or of JASPER DEMAREST, at No. 297 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., New-York.

COUNTRY DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE.
On the line of the Hudson River, within 30 miles of New-York City; a well-established business; central location; low rent, and well-selected stock of about $7,000 to $8,000. Terms will be made easy to a responsible party. Address with name and references, Box No. 251 Post-office.

$25,000 TO $30,000.—A PARTNER wanted, with the above amount of cash capital, to purchase the interest of a retiring partner in a first-class manufactory, doing an extensive business. Address, for two days, CAPITAL, Box No. 176 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

GOOD WILL, FIXTURES AND FURNITURE of a restaurant and hotel, kept on the English plan, in a fine location and doing a good business, for sale cheap, as the proprietor is about retiring. The whole will be sold cheap to a cash customer: none other need apply.
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

$8,000.—ANY RESPECTABLE ASPIRing man with the above amount, and willing to use it in a legitimate business that will pay 100 per cent.; no bonus asked for entering the business. Apply to SIMON BOLIVAR, No. 335 Broadway.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRAries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IN PARTITION.—SARAH E. CLAYTON, by her next friend, THOMAS E. GARSON, against ANN YARRINGTON, GEORGE DAVIDSON, ROBERT T. DAVIDSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, GEORGE A. DAVIDSON, JACOB T. DAVIDSON, RALPH P. CRANDALL and ANN E. CRANDALL, his wife. In pursuance of the judgment entered in this action on the sixth day of January, 1862, the undersigned Referee, appointed by the Court, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, the premises mentioned in the said judgment, and therein described as follows, that is to say:

First—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, and taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mott-street with the southerly side of Grand-street; running thence southerly along Mott-street eighty feet; thence easterly along land now or formerly of Charles Mooney forty-seven feet and one inch; thence northerly parallel with Mott-street and along land now or late of Stephen Van Rensselaer eighty feet to the southerly side of Grand-street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Grand-street forty-seven feet and one inch to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less; the property above intended to be described being the premises now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty-two (142) Mott street, and two hundred and five (205) and two hundred and seven (207) Grand street, in the City of New-York.

Second—All those four lots of land in said City, taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of the Tenth-avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet and four inches, more or less; thence westerly one hundred feet; thence northerly one hundred feet and four inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street; thence easterly one hundred feet to the point of beginning; being now known as and by the numbers 330, 332, 334 and 336 West Forty-sixth-street in the City of New-York.

Third—All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, in said City, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and three feet and seven inches southerly from the southwest corner of the Bowery and Broome-street; running thence westerly ninety-five feet; thence southerly twenty-six feet and one inch; thence easterly ninety-eight feet to the westerly line of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly line of the Bowery twenty-six feet and ten inches to the place of beginning; the lot above intended to be described being now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty and a half (140½) Bowery, in the City of New-York.

Fourth—All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, distant one hundred and sixteen feet and six inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets; thence easterly one hundred and four feet and nine inches; thence southerly twenty-five feet and seven inches; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and nine inches to the easterly line of Elizabeth-street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Elizabeth-street, twenty six feet and four inches to the place of beginning; the premises above intended to be described being now known as number one hundred and fourteen (114) Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—New-York, Jan. 29, 1862. R. EMMET, Referee.
ALBERT CARDOZO, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER DORLAND, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of SAML. B. SCHENCK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, THOMAS J. B. SCHENCK, one of said administrators of said estate, at his office, in Matteawan, in the town of Fishkill, on or before the 26th day of April next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said administrators out of said estate.—Dated Oct. 21, 1861. T. J. B. SCHENCK.
n4-law6mM

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, } Committee
F. J. A. BOOLE, } on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 17th instant, for building forty keel launches suitable for disembarking troops from shipboard and landing them on a beach. They must be of three sizes, viz.: 34, 37 and 40 feet long, 12, 10½ and 9 feet beam, and 4 6-12, 4 2-12 and 3 10-12 feet deep, (one-third of each size,) and be built of good seasoned oak timber and one and a fourth inch pine plank, well fastened with iron, sharp sterns, and to row double bank, with iron pin and becket; the largest sized boats to have ten thwarts, and the two smaller sizes nine each, with two oars to each thwart, and one steering-oar to each boat; each boat to have a good strong ring bolt at bow and stern, and to be subject to inspection. Persons making offers will please state the price of each size at which they will furnish these boats, and the time within which they will be completed, which must not exceed twenty-one days from acceptance of bid. Proposals will be received for a part or the whole. Please indorse, "Proposals for Boats." D. D. TOMPKINS,
Ass't Q. M. Gen.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 11, 1862.
WANTED, AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS., two light-draft steamers, suited for towing boats.
Proposals, stating terms and times at which they will be delivered at Ship Island, with descriptions of the boats offered, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General until the 21st of March.
Proposals should be enveloped and indorsed "Proposals for Steamboats for Ship Island," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

CURL YOUR HAIR!
BEAUTIFY YOURSELF,
BY USING
CHAPPELL'S HYPERION
FOR CURLING THE HAIR.

By using Chappell's Hyperion, Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold.
CHAPPELL'S HYPERION
Is the only article in the world that will Curl straight Hair!
The only article that will Curl the Hair
In Glossy Curls,
In Sunny Curls,
In Silken Curls,
In Auburn Curls,
In Flaxen Curls,
In Flowing Curls,
In Waving Curls,
In Beautiful Curls,
In Luxuriant Curls,
In Raven Curls!
It makes the Hair SOFT and GLOSSY; it INVIGORATES the Hair; it BEAUTIFIES the Hair; it CLEANSES the Hair; it is most DELIGHTFUL and EXQUISITELY
PERFUMED.
The Hyperion does not in any manner interfere with the NATURAL SOFTNESS OF THE HAIR.
It neither scorches nor dries it; it gives the Hair a soft, thrifty appearance; it PREVENTS the Hair from FALLING OF!
It is the only article ever yet discovered that will CURL STRAIGHT HAIR
in beautiful curls, without injury to the Hair or scalp.
The Hyperion has been before the public but about six months, and in that short period of time it has been tested by more than
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS!
And they all universally testify that the HYPERION IS THE GREATEST BEAUTIFIER EVER OFFERED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
The Hyperion can be so applied as to cause the Hair to *Curl* for one *Day*, or for one *Week*, or for one *Month*, or for any longer period desired.
The Hyperion is the only article in the world but what can be counterfeited or imitated by unprincipled persons. To prevent this, we do not offer it for sale at any Druggist's in the United States. Therefore any lady or gentleman who desires the soft luxuriant Curls, and who desires to beautify themselves by using the Hyperion, must inclose the
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR,
in a letter, and address
W. CHAPPELL & CO.,
Box No. 54 Parkman, Geauga County, Ohio,
and it will be carefully sent by return mail.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.
A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B, OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

SURE CURE.—YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONtracted that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops cures in a few hours the very worst case. You can rely on this. It contains no poisonous drugs to sicken you, and is a sure cure; never fails. Can be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and the Specific Drops alone will do it. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canel, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

REFINED PETROLEUM.—1,400 BARRELS refined Petroleum, best quality; 160 barrels refined Petroleum, inferior quality; on consignment and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at very low prices, by SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., Nos. 170 and 172 William-st. Also, 6,000 barrels Crude Petroleum, in prime shipping order.

MEDICAL.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS.
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for
NERVOUS DEBILITY, TIC DOLOREAUX.
NEURALGIA, ST. VITUS DANCE.
INDIGESTION, LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY, LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS, HEADACHE.
And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$130
Second Cabin Passage............75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$110
Second Cabin Passage............60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
HENRY A. GADSDEN, Commander,
Will sale from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to DAVID LINES,
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.
THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,
LARRAZABAL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on
WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862.
PASSAGE MONEY.
First Cabin............$60
Second Cabin............$30
For freight or passage apply to
SIMON DE VISSER.
No. 52 Exchange-place.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON............SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW............SATURDAY, March 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE............SATURDAY, April 5.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$33
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau............$45
Passage money to Havana............60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12.05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, Noon. Arrives in time to connect with all the express trains. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock, on arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

FOR SALE.—THE WELL-KNOWN TUG-BOAT EMILY will be sold at public auction, on her own deck, at Barge Office Dock, foot of Whitehall-st., East River, on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. She is now regularly towing in this harbor, and can be examined by application to Capt. TITUS, on board. For description, as to size, age, power, &c., apply at No. 45 William-st., up stairs. Terms on the day of sale.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

AMUSEMENTS.

GOTTSCHALK'S POSITIVELY LAST CONCERT,
AT NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, March 17,
assisted by Miss CARLOTTA PATTI, Signor BRIGNOLI, MANCUSI, SANDERSON.
PART I.
1. Romanza, Mercadante............Mancusi
2. Duet, Linda............Miss Patti, Signor Brignoli
3. Overture, "The Chase of King Henry," for two pianos, composed by Gottschalk, and performed by Sanderson and Gottschalk.
4. Aria, Semiramide............Miss Patti
5. Serenade, Shubert............Brignoli
6. A, Jeunesse, Mazurka; B, Danza; C, Marche de Gibaros, composed and performed by Gottschalk.
PART II.
7. Terzetto, Attilla............Patti, Brignoli, Mancusi
8. La Favorita, composed and performed by Gottschalk.
9. Brindisi, Don Giovanni............Mancusi
10. Aria, Pardon de Ploërmel............Miss Patti
11. Serenade, composed by Gottschalk for Brignoli, sung by Brignoli and accompanied by Gottschalk.
12. Marche, finale of Concertstirck, by Weber, with Orchestra accompaniment, performed on a second piano by Sanderson, composed and performed by Gottschalk.
The Piano used by Mr. Gottschalk is from the celebrated manufactory of Chickering & Sons.

GOTTSCHALK'S
ONLY MATINEE D'INSTRUCTION,
AT IRVING HALL.
TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) 18th, at 1 o'clock.
Doors open at 12.
Tickets will be issued, with reserved seats, at
ONE DOLLAR EACH,
each visitor being guaranteed a place within easy eye-range of the piano.
THE SEATS WILL SURROUND MR. GOTTSCHALK, who will announce five pieces, and then play what else the audience chooses to select from his repertoire.
STUDENTS OF MR. GOTTSCHALK'S COMPOSITIONS may thus obtain
A LESSON FROM THE MASTER
in the best possible way, by hearing and seeing him play their favorite morceaux.
NO OTHER ARTIST
will assist on these occasions, and the greatest care will be taken to make them a source of real
AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION,
as well as social and communicative intercourse.
Mr. Gottschalk will perform—TUESDAY MATINEE.
1. F. Polacca di Bravoura.
2. God Save the Queen.
3. Polonia Caprice de Covert.
4. March Funebre, by Chopin.
5. Polonaise, by Fradle.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Ticket offices open TO-DAY, at Academy, Sibell's, and Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Mr. GRAU begs to announce that he will give a short season of Italian Opera, commencing
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 19,
on which occasion will be produced Verdi's celebrated work,
UN BALLO EN MASCHERA,
with novel and brilliant effects never before attempted in this country.
IN THE LAST ACT,
which always insures the success of the opera in Europe, and which affords the manager an opportunity for
A SPIRITED TERPSICHOREAN DIVERTISSEMENT,
The renowned and fascinating danseuse,
SENORITA ISABELLA CUBAS
will make her début before an Academy audience, and on a stage of sufficient magnitude to enable her to display her wonderful accomplishments, assisted by Señor XIMENES and a powerful corps de ballet, she will give to
THE MASQUERADE BALL SCENE IN THE LAST ACT
a degree of brilliancy and importance which it has never yet received in America, and which will be further carried out by new and appropriate costumes prepared expressly for the occasion.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI'S NEW WALTZ
will be played for the first time, and danced by all the danseuses and corps de ballet.
THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS will be sustained by
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY, MME. STRAKOSCH,
Signors BRIGNOLI, MANCUSI, BARILI, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 20th, will be produced for the first time in several seasons, and with a complete mise-en-scene, Auber's chef d'œuvre
MASANIELLO,
with a grand distribution.
SENORITA CUBAS
will appear for the first time in the great rôle of "Fenella."
On Friday, 21st, a Grand Opera night; on Saturday, 22d, Grand Gala Matinée and Ballet.
Mme. DELUSAN'S début MONDAY, March 24.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Second GRAND MILITARY CONCERT of HELMSMULLER'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 22.
Assisted by MISS HINKLEY,
SIGNOR MANCUSI,
HERR SPINDLER,
SOLO OBOE, and others.
Tickets, 50 cents each, may be obtained at the music-stores of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, (successors to Breusing,) No. 701 Broadway; and Firth & Pond, No. 547 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the concert.
☞ The boxes in the First Circle will be reserved, and may be secured at the music-store of Messrs. Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open this week at 7 o'clock, and begin at 7½.
NOTICE.—On and after Monday next, 27th inst., the doors will open at 7½ o'clock, and the performances commence at 8.
MONDAY, (First time here,)
THE LOVE CHASE.
TUESDAY, (Last time for the present,)
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
WEDNESDAY, (Last time for the present,)
SHE STOOPS SO CONQUER.
THURSDAY, (First time here,) MORTON'S Standard Comedy of the
WAY TO GET MARRIED.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, GRAND REVIVALS.
MONDAY,
First time here, the Standard five act Comedy by SHERIDAN KNOWLES, author of the "Wife," and the "Hunchback," entitled the
LOVE CHASE,
with beautiful scenery, costumes and music.

Wildrake	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir William Fondlove	Mr. Mark Smith
Waller, (his first appearance here,)	Mr. C. Fisher
Trueworth	Mr. Reynolds
Humphries	Mr. Browne
Meville	Mr. Parkes
Lash	Mr. Parsloe
George	Mr. Turner
Constance	Mrs. Hoey
Widow Green	Miss Mary Gannon
Lydia	Miss Henreiques
Alice	Mrs. Reeves

WINTER GARDEN.
On MONDAY EVENING, March 17, and every evening during the week, the renowned American actress,
MATILDA HERON,
will appear in the great rôle of
FLORENCE UPPERTON,
in her new American Comedy, entitled
THE BELLE OF THE SEASON,
which is nightly received by crowded houses with the most
ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT,
and has been accepted by the public as one of the
MOST BEAUTIFUL AND TOUCHING PICTURES
of American domestic life ever presented on the stage.
The cast embraces the names of Mesdames Gladstone, Walcot, Grattan, Miss Fanny Browne, Annie Wilks, Messrs. Barton Hill, Walcot, Jr., Davidge, A. H. Davenport, J. J. Prior, Jeffries, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 17.
MRS. JOHN WOOD. MR. J. COLLINS.
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Myles, (with songs)	Mr. J. Collins
Eily O'Connor (with songs)	Mrs. J. Wood

THE MAGIC SHIRT.

Paddy Murphy	Mr. J. Collins

With the songs of
BOWLD SOGER BOY AND BIRTH OF ST. PATRICK.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.
Late Wallack's, Broadway, near Broome-st.
Engagement for a limited number of nights of the young American Tragedian,
J. WILKES BOOTH,
Who will make his first appearance in New-York on
MONDAY EVENING, March 17,
AS
RICHARD III.
Supported by Mrs. FARREN and a powerful company.
Box Sheet open between 9 and 4 o'clock.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT,
AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock.
Miss CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG,
Mr. L. SCHREIBER.
Mme. SCHROEDER DRUMMLER,
The German Liederkranz, of New-York,
will perform
Schumann's Grand Cantata,
PARADISE AND THE PERI.
The sale at auction of reserved seats will be continued at the Academy, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THREE NIGHTS MORE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 17, 18 and 19.
This incomparable troupe of Sable Melodists, having yielded to the popular pressure, will give their last concerts of the season in Brooklyn on the above-mentioned evenings. GEORGE CHRISTY, JAPANESE TOMMY and W. ARLINGTON each night.
Admittance 25 cents; doors open at 7; commence at 8.

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
SIXTH MONTH OF CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

MUSICAL.

WANTED, A TENOR SINGER—TO TAKE charge of the choir in a Presbyterian Church in this City. A professor of religion preferred. Address Box No. 350 Post-office, stating name, residence, and references as to capacity.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
MONDAY, March 17, 1862.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
the great festival day of the sons of Erin, will be a
GRAND GALA DAY
at the Museum, with
MAGNIFICENT DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
IN THE AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock—EVENING at 7½.
☞ All the curiosities announced in the advertisement below will be seen at all hours, day and evening.
Admission to all, only 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cts.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ANOTHER GALA WEEK!
ANOTHER GALA WEEK!
ANOTHER GALA WEEK!
LOOK AT THIS! ☞ THE ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK BEAT THE WORLD! SEE THE LIST!
☞ THIS WEEK ONLY!
☞ THIS WEEK ONLY!!
☞ THIS WEEK ONLY!!!
☞ THIS WEEK ONLY!!!!
☞ THE $30,000 NUTT! COMMODORE NUTT!! THE WHAT IS IT!!! ALBINO FAMILY!!!! LIVING WHITE WHALE!!!!! LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS!!!!!! LIVING SEA LION!!!!!!! LIVING SEAL!!!!!!!! LIVING MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON!!!!!!!!! GRAND AQUARIA!!!!!!!!!! HAPPY FAMILY!!!!!!!!!!! GRAND COSMORAMA!!!!!!!!!!!! A MILLION CURIOSITIES!!!!!!!!!!!!! NEW FAIRY SPECTACLE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
☞ ALL FOR 25 CENTS! NO FREE ADMISSIONS!

☞ COMMODORE NUTT
IS
THE SMALLEST MAN ALIVE!
Lively, fascinating, sings, dances, draws, gives Grecian Statues!
Seen at all hours!

THE WHAT IS IT? That funny and incomprehensible Man-Monkey! Delights everybody.
He remains but one week more.

The remarkable ALBINO FAMILY, from Madagascar—man, wife and son—are the most astonishing and interesting specimens of this curious freak of nature ever seen.

☞ The WHITE WHALE, from Labrador, still lives, eats half a bushel of eels per day, and swims in salt water, which is forced from the sea, by steam engines, through iron pipes, laid at an expense of $7,000.

The LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, or Great Behemoth described in the Book of Job, chap. xl., is the only animal of the kind ever seen in America. He cost $20,000, and remains but a short time longer.

The GREAT ROARING, BARKING SEA LION, from the Pacific, eats 60 pounds of fish daily, and is worth going a hundred miles to see.

THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, captured by OLD GRIZZLY ADAMS, the world-renowned *California hunter and trapper*, is the most enormous of these ferocious and hitherto untamed animals ever caught alive, and is worth alone the price of admission to the Museum.
☞ The LIVING SEAL has human eyes, and his every move is fascinating.
☞ The GRAND AQUARIA contains hundreds of specimens of curious and beautiful living fish, swimming in crystal ponds, including the wonderful SEA HORSES and the largest speckled trout ever seen.
☞ The HAPPY FAMILY, where cats and rats, hawks and doves, and numerous animals of opposite natures, live in harmony together.
☞ The GRAND COSMORAMA exhibits illuminated views of the most beautiful portions of the world.
☞ The SEVEN LARGE SALOONS of the Museum contain 1,000,000 curiosities in nature and art.
☞ The NEW FAIRY SPECTACLE,
SADAK & KALASRADE,
From the Arabian Nights, is presented in the Lecture Room EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING. It beats the world as a spectacular drama!
☞ Never before was half so much expense risked, nor half so much extraordinary and truly valuable novelty exhibited, for only 25 cents; hence there can be NO FREE ADMISSIONS.
Admission to all, only 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy	Mr. Waller

PROF. JOHN W. S. HOWS' ANNUAL course of Public Reading at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, March 20, and two following THURSDAYS, at 8 o'clock precisely. Selections from Shakespeare and Sheridan each evening. First night, "*Hamlet*" and "*The Rivals.*" Admission fifty cents. Course tickets one dollar.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—LECTURE BY DR. BARBER.—Subject—*Downfall of Nations—Political, Moral and Social Causes—Effects on the Progressive Condition of Mankind.* The above lecture recently delivered to a large and select audience at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, will be repeated at the Brooklyn Institute Lecture Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, may be obtained at the usual places, of the Janitor, and at the lecture-room door.

FREE LECTURE BY ELIHU BURRITT.
A free lecture will be delivered by ELIHU BURRITT, the "Learned Blacksmith," before Bryant, Stratton, Packard & Penn's Commercial College, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Room No. 19 Cooper Institute. Subject—*The Benevolent Associations of the Day.* Public invited.
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at [illegible]
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MACHINERY, &C.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE—[illegible] [illegible] make and about finished; cylinder 15x[illegible] drivers; calculated for freight or passenger. [illegible]
HOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO., No. 13 Cliff-st.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP [illegible] in use. Let the *Monitor* [illegible]
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Agents wanted in all the [illegible] towns of the United States and Canada for the [illegible] Registration Agency, established for supplying [illegible] and suitable accommodation for exhibitors [illegible] visitors. Apply, prepaid, stating [illegible], to S. [illegible] HEIM, Esq., London, England.

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

found contrary in weight or character to the new regulation. Thus, when it was determined not to take any letters not fully prepaid by a single Government envelope, the Agent went through the Express matter, and took out all letters which were found to be over-weight. What was done with them I do not know. I only know that a letter from your correspondent to the TIMES was in the office about that time, and has not since been heard of. Other correspondents complain of the same thing. I will say in this connection that Adams' Express Company has proved itself accommodating to the last degree possible, and is entitled to warm and many thanks.

Fort Donelson, it is said, will be evacuated. Only two regiments are there at present, and they, it is said, will be withdrawn. The entire army is concentrating on the Tennessee, and is being hourly added to by troops from St. Louis. Among others that have passed thitherwards within a few days, are the Third, Sixth, Eleventh and Fourteenth Iowa Regiments. An arrival from Fort Henry, this evening, states that there are in that vicinity some seventy transports, loaded with troops. Events of magnitude may be expected from that quarter within a very short time.

GALWAY.

COMPLETION OF THE MORTAR FLEET.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CAIRO, Monday Night, March 10, 1862.

I am enabled to announce to you that the mortar fleet of twenty boats is now in complete readiness to coöperate with the gunboats, and only awaits the commands of Commodore FOOTE to follow in his wake down the river to Island No. 10, where the rebels are to make, as it seems, a formidable stand. The mortar-boats themselves are moored above here, at the point where the Illinois Central Railroad curves away from the Ohio River.

The mortars are all on the boats; platforms have been built outside of the bulwarks, on which the men may place themselves to avoid the concussion; canvas is prepared to stretch across from side to side, to shield the crews from the night air and cold, and everything that may in any way conduce to the comfort, convenience or efficiency of the fleet, has been done.

About half-way down, between the mortar boats and the Cairo landing, lie the two ordnance boats, the *Judge Torrnece* and the *Great Western*, which are to accompany the fleet. These boats are well known to river men. They are of the largest class of steamers, and have been fitted up for the especial purpose they are now to serve, at Cincinnati. I visited the *Judge Torrence* to-day, and found much on board to interest me. She is heavily laden with powder, shell and round shot, and but for the precautions which have been taken to make her safe against accident by fire and shot, might be considered a very dangerous vessel in which to proceed through an enemy's country or to take any part in an engagement. Her business, however, will be to lie off at a safe distance from the scene of battle, and by means of steam-tugs to supply the mortar-boats with ammunition as they need it. In case of fire or danger of capture by the enemy, she can be scuttled and sunk in five minutes time. The *Great Western* is provided in the same way.

Both steamers and mortar-boats, with a total complement of 349 men, are under command of Capt. J. P. SANFORD.

Capt. HENRY E. MAYNADIER, of the Tenth Infantry, an experienced ordnance officer, is in immediate command and superintendency of the mortar-boats.

Capt. E. B. PIKE, of the Engineer Corps, is Assistant Superintendent of the mortar-boats.

Under the general command of Capt. MAYNADIER are four masters, to each of whom the control of four mortar-boats is given. These masters are H. A. GLASSFORD, G. F. JOHNSON, G. B. SIMON and F. B. GREGORY.

Each mortar-boat is manned with a crew of fifteen men, three of whom are flatboatmen who manœuvre the boat. These crews are being drilled every day, and are now ready for service.

The First Master in command of the *Judge Torrence* is Capt. J. F. RICHARDSON, well known among river men. The Second Master is W. C. Newton. The Pilots are W. S. Shuly and Geo. Malone. The First Engineer is Samuel Pickerstaff, second do. George W. Smith, third do. W. H. Manning, and fourth do. James Cutler. The surgeon of the *Torrence* is Dr. Amasa Blake.

The Paymaster on board is Henry A. Mitchell, of Philadelphia. His clerk is Samuel S. Watson.

The First Master of the *Great Western* is Capt. Wm. F. HAMILTON. The Pilots are John Mauldridge and William Kantz. The Chief Engineer is Chas. Christopher, and his First Assistant Joseph Goodwin.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE REBELS ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

THE PENDING OPERATION OF THE GUNBOATS.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

GUNBOAT CONESTOGA, CAIRO, Wednesday, March 12.

The future of the Western navy is now bright with promise, and it seems almost an impossibility that any reverse should occur to dim ever so slightly its yet honorable record. There may be batteries on the Mississippi banks far below, where the iron missiles will be hurled more fiercely and numerously than at Donelson, and fortune for a moment might favor the rebels, but of the final success that will attend Flag-Officer FOOTE's splendid fleet, there is but one opinion, and that is, when starting, the obstructions between here and Memphis will prove unavailing, and the great *Benton* be in a month at their levee. Although Forts Pillow and Randolph are stronger than those of the Cumberland, or Tennessee, the force against them will be three times as formidable as any yet used. Nine gunboats and thirty mortar-floats will make each attack, and any action heretofore will be insignificant when compared to those now approaching. The floats have never yet been used. The *Benton*, equal to three other boats, has been in no action, and if Fort Henry fell in an hour, ten times the number of guns should be able to reduce much stronger places. It is the opinion of cautious military men, that with the mortars once in position, throwing their immense shell from a safe distance, and the gunboats engaging at short range, no fort, open as those of the Confederates' all are, can be held half a day without the slaughter of almost its whole garrison. While the Union gunners work behind iron shields, their foe will be exposed to a terrible storm of shell showered upon them, and which can be continued, if necessary, for days. Port Royal and Roanoke will be tame compared to scenes on the Mississippi now near. But as the enemy are driven closer home, their resistance will become more desperate, and each victory be gained at a larger sacrifice of life. Parade and preparation have passed, and war, every desperate struggle of which will make the Old World wonder, is upon the land. It is useless to say the rebellion is crushed, and the DAVIS dynasty two-thirds buried. In the Southern States, where the Secession hosts are gathering, battles bloody, probably, as the modern times have seen, are approaching.

As the rebel line of defence narrows, their forces can act more in unison, and formidable bodies be gathered instantly at threatened points. Although large armies are sometimes gathered together, it is seldom more than a few thousand can engage in action at a time, and even though able to bring superior numbers at each point to bear upon the foe, Government will find it some time yet before the rebels are conquered. Last year many of our officers were going to eat Fourth of July dinners in Memphis, and since then every success has set a certain class mad with prophecy. The military men, who, by caution and perseverance have assisted in winning the victories, do not consider the rebellion crushed by any means, but increase their vigilance and preparation. So, although the fleet will pass down the Mississippi, and in a few weeks be at Memphis and New-Orleans, it is not a triumphal entry into a subdued country, but a route whose passage will be stubbornly disputed, and where one defence taken will lead to others equally as strong. Flag-officer FOOTE saw this, and although pressed to do so, refused to move until entirely ready, which he now is. The mortar-floats are all manned, the men drilled, and every gunboat strengthened in those places where late actions have showed it necessary.

On Island No. 10, they have formidable defences, and the great floating battery mounting twelve guns, is there. This battery is so made that it can be sunk at pleasure, leaving only a foot or less above the surface. Three or four steamers carrying light guns, are also at that place.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT FORT DONELSON.

REPORT OF GOV. YATES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, March 7, 1862.

To the People of the State of Illinois:

During my recent visit to our brave army in Tennessee, with a view of procuring a definite and accurate list of the dead and wounded Illinoisans who were engaged in the late great battle of the Cumberland at Fort Donelson for the information of friends and relatives, and also to be filed and preserved among the archives of the State, and also for the purpose of furnishing aid to the wounded, I, upon consultation with the Secretary of State and Auditor of Public Accounts, on the 24th of February, ultimo, instituted a commission, having first procured the consent of Generals CULLOM and PAINE, military commanders at Cairo.

The above-named Commission consisted of Dr. J. B. CURTIS, who was sent to Cairo, Dr. H. C. JOHNS, to Mound City, and Maj. FRED. A. STARRING and Dr. HENRY WILLIAMS, to Paducah—to each of whom I gave letters of authority, copies of which are hereto appended.

The report of two members of the Commission, together with the report of Ex-Gov. JOHN WOOD, who was sent to Nashville for the same purpose, is herewith submitted.

A competent agent was also dispatched to Fort Donelson to ascertain the names and burial places of the killed, and to designate by proper marks the grave of each soldier so far as practicable, with his name and the number of his company or regiment. He will also furnish the names and residences of such officers and soldiers as could not be removed on account of the severity of their wounds, and who have been and still are receiving hospital treatment at Fort Donelson. The report of this agent, as also that of the other members of the commission, will be published as soon as they can be perfected.

It is believed that when these reports are received, and have been examined by the soldiers and their friends, with such additional facts as they can furnish, the Adjutant-General of the State will be able to have in the files of his office a full and complete record of those who have suffered or died on that bloody field.

It is sincerely to be hoped that not a single name of those gallant men whose prowess has reflected such imperishable lustre upon the State and country, shall remain unrecorded. No battle has been or can be fought which shall more signally tell upon the rebellion than this; and no historic page can record, or will ever record, more patriotic daring, or brighter achievements.

Wherever it is possible, the remains of every Illinoisan who fell in that terrible conflict should be brought home to the State, and ever-enduring monuments erected to their memory. Every one of them was a true hero. By their dauntless valor the State of Illinois occupies the proud eminence of having done more to suppress the rebellion and to preserve the Union than any other State; and by every consideration of gratitude and patriotism, the State should neglect no means of testifying its grateful remembrance. RICHARD YATES, Governor.

THE BATTLE AT PEA RIDGE.

Desperate Nature of the Engagement.

The Rebel Force Estimated at 35,000.

Their Loss Over a Thousand Killed, and Between Two and Three Thousand Wounded.

ROLLA, Mo., Sunday, March 16.

The remains of Col. HENDRICKS, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Regiment, killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his brother and two or three other gentlemen. They left the battle-ground on the morning following the fight. They represent the contest as terrible. The rebels fought desperately, using stone in their cannon when their shot gave out. Their force is stated at 35,000, including 2,200 Indians, under ALBERT PIKE.

As near as could be ascertained, our loss was 600 killed and 800 to 1,000 wounded. The rebel surgeons who came to dress the wounds of their fallen acknowledge a loss of 1,100 killed and from 2,500 to 3,000 wounded.

We took 1,600 prisoners and 13 pieces of cannon, 10 of which were captured by Gen. SIGEL's command, and three by Col. PATERSON's Brigade.

Two of our cannon belonging to DAVIDSON's Battery were taken by the rebels, but were recaptured by our troops.

The rebels were completely defeated, one division under Gen. PRICE flying in one direction, and the other, under VAN DORN, taking another. Major HERBERT, of one of the Louisiana regiments, who was taken prisoner, says that Gen. FROST, of Camp Jackson notoriety, was killed.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS TOMAHAWKED, MANGLED AND SCALPED AT THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

The following is a copy of the correspondence between Gen. CURTIS and the rebel Gen. VAN DORN, subsequent to the battle of Pea Ridge:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT,
March 9, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer of the United States Forces, Sugar Creek, Arkansas:

SIR: In accordance with the usages of war, I have the honor to request that you will permit the burial party, whom I send from this army with a flag of truce, to attend to the duty of collecting and interring the bodies of the officers and men who fell during the engagement of the 7th and 8th inst.

Very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
EARL VAN DORN,
Major-General Commanding Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST,
PEA RIDGE, March 9, 1862.

Earl Van Dorn, Commanding Confederate Forces:

SIR: The General Commanding is in receipt of yours of the 9th, saying, that in accordance with the usages of war you send a party to collect and bury the dead. I am directed to say, all possible facilities will be given for burying the dead, many of which have already been interred. Quite a number of your surgeons have fallen into our hands, and are permitted to act under parole, and under a General Order from Major-Gen. HALLECK, further liberty will be allowed them, if such accommodations be reciprocated by you.

The General regrets that *we find on the battle-field, contrary to civilized warfare, many of the Federal dead, who were tomahawked, scalped, and their bodies shamefully mangled*, and expresses a hope that this important struggle may not degenerate to a savage warfare.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CURTIS.
T. J. MCKINNEY, Acting Ass't. Adjt. Gen.

CAPTURED REBEL DISPATCHES.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

CROSS HOLLOWS, March 3.

I am enabled to send you another interesting installment of the captured dispatches, relating to the contemplated reinforcement of Springfield, previous to its evacuation by PRICE.

FROM GEN. M'INTOSH TO COL. HEBBERT, FAYETTEVILLE.

It will be necessary for you to take the field very shortly with your whole available force, and probably march with it to Springfield: therefore get everything in readiness as soon as possible. The batteries will all go with you, with the exception of GOODE's, which I will bring up with me. All of our cavalry must be with you. You will at once have all the flour prepared that you can, and send an agent up to Cassville to have a supply on hand here. I will send a telegraphic dispatch in a few minutes to Gen. PRICE, which I wish you would send to him by a rapid express, saying that if he hears of a movement from Rolla, to let you know at once, and if such should happen, go promptly to his assistance. I will be with you in time. You can march to Springfield as soon as the troops from Rolla can. Have you any suggestions? JAMES McINTOSH.

M'INTOSH TO PRICE.

FEBRUARY 14.

Have ordered Col. HEBBERT to put his brigade in immediate preparation to move forward on your call. If the troops now at Rolla intended to advance at once, I suppose you will be able to ascertain the fact, and you can at once call on Col. HEBBERT, who will move to your assistance.

The troops now at Fayetteville, under Col. HEBBERT, nearly 4,000, can reach you as soon as those in Rolla can do so. You do not inform me of the strength or condition of your command. I should know both, in order to justify me in the responsibility of taking this step. I will at once order some of the regiments from Texas to the point in anticipation of active operations in Missouri. I am now engaged in carrying into effect important orders received from the headquarters of the army, but if you are in danger, I will be with you with the advance of our troops. I hope you will use your utmost endeavors to have all the flour prepared that you can. The weather may prevent either of these movements. If a severe snow-storm should take place, I do not think the Federals could advance. I am expecting, in a short time, the arrival of other officers here, superior in rank to myself, and they will expect an active force here to operate with. Whenever I think it necessary for this division to act, I will assume the responsibility. JAMES McINTOSH, Colonel Commanding.
Gen. PRICE.

FROM MCINTOSH TO COL. HERBERT.

You are authorized to use the train you spoke of.
JAS. McINTOSH.

THE CAPTURE OF FERNANDINA.

The following private letter has been received by a Senator from Flag-officer DUPONT:

WABASH, OFF FERNANDINA, March 6, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: The victory here was bloodless, but most complete in results. The Georgians were first to run, and abandon a formidable battery on Cumberland Island.

The defences have astounded us by their capabilities, formidable character, and scientific location, with wonderful immunity from danger. Their cannon are heavy and fine. One 130-pound rifle gun, which they had slung in the track to get away, but dropped on the beach, we have nothing to compare with.

Gen. LEE pronounced the place entirely tenable two weeks since, and Col. M. BLAIR, of Ordnance, late Commander in the Navy, declared he would keep me off "until hell had frozen over." But their valor gave out when they received the telegraph from Brunswick, that I had gone into St. Andrew's Sound with all the light vessels; but even by this route we had to encounter Fort Clinch and the Georgia Battery on Cumberland Island.

But as I have requested Capt. DAVIS to call and see you, he will tell you I have swept nearly the whole coast, and am holding it by inside and outside blockade.

The younger officers, of course, regret there was no fight, but I console them by saying that they fought too well and too successfully at Port Royal, ever to get much of a chance at the rebels on this coast.

The most curious feature in the operations was the chase of a train of cars by a gunboat for one mile and a half; two soldiers being killed, the passengers rushed out into the woods; one of your late members among them, Mr. YULEE. He passed the night under a bush, and I hope had a blanket, as it was the coolest of the season. S. F. DUPONT.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Provision for the Contrabands—The Rebels Active at Sewell's Point—The Telegraph Cable Broken.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 15,
via BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 16.

In pursuance of orders from the War Department, for the separation of the administration of the affairs of contrabands from military authority, a general order was issued to-day by Gen. WOOL, appointing CHARLES B. WILDER to the office of Superintendent of Vagrants or Contrabands in this Department. Food, clothing and shelter will be furnished as heretofore, until further orders.

Gov. PIERPONT, having issued a writ for an election in the First Congressional District, a poll was opened in this precinct to-day. About two hundred votes were thrown, all of which were for JOSEPH SEGAR.

Active operations of some sort have been going on at Sewell's Point, whether for reinforcement or evacuation is uncertain.

A gun was fired from the Rip Raps last night at a suspicious looking craft in that vicinity, and a number of vessels have recently been seen off that Point.

The *San Jacinto* arrived to-day.

A break has occurred in the telegraph cable. It will be repaired the first fair day.

Wind S. S. E. and stormy.

Affairs in Kentucky.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE—THE LADIES' CONTINUED CHARITIES—PROPERTY RISING—LOUISVILLE'S TRADE WITH THE NORTHWEST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

The House has passed a bill reducing the Military Board to two members—JOHN B. TEMPLE and GEORGE T. WOOD—and declaring it the Board's duty to provide for the sick and disabled Kentucky volunteers not fully provided for by the United States, and to make settlements with the General Government for sums expended by the State for her volunteers; a bill making all executions issued on judgments and replevin bonds, during 1862, returnable the first Monday in March, 1863, the act not to apply to contracts made after its passage; and, by 64 to 14, another legalizing all marriages under licenses issued by persons acting as Clerks of County Courts under the late "Provisional Government of Kentucky."

The ladies of our Sixth Ward report that they have, in two weeks, sent to sick soldiers, here and elsewhere, 561 articles of clothing and bedding, 1,500 tracts, and divers delicacies; that Miss MAGGIE THOMASSON, of Bedford, Ind., has sent 4 boxes clothing and hospital stores, and the Frankfort and Shelbyville ladies 7 boxes. Several thousand sick soldiers are in Lebanon, Munfordsville and Bowling Green. One hundred and sixty-five died in the Lebanon hospitals from Dec. 25 to March 5. Mrs. and Mr. WARNER UNDERWOOD, and Miss JOSE UNDERWOOD, and numerous other Union ladies and gentlemen of Bowling Green, are laboring day and night for the sick soldiers there. The ladies of Cynthiana report 494 articles of clothing, bedding, &c.

The Unionists of Bedford County, Tenn., burnt a large quantity of Confederate stores last Sunday night. Letters from Fort Donelson of the 6th, state that Gens. GRANT and SMITH had taken the field again, and will quickly report further progress.

The evacuation of Manassas is received as another matter-of-course, and is already called old news, in the rapid succession of foregone conclusions. We regard the surrender of all Virginia to the armies of the Nation as a question of very short time.

Horses and hogs, in Henry, are selling higher now than ever before within two years.

The *Journal* remarks that, as one of the results of the unholy rebellion, Louisville will be forced to some extent, to seek new customers, and it will be her policy to trade more than heretofore with the Northwest.

I rejoice to hear that the New-Orleans *True Delta* is favoring a restoration of the Union.

ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY—LEGISLATIVE AND POPULAR FEELING ABOUT EMANCIPATION—OPINION OF REFUGEES FROM ALABAMA—THE NATIONAL TAX—THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

The Senate has passed the House Bill about the Military Board; the House Bill legalizing marriages licensed under the *pseudo* Provisional Government; a House Bill for inclosing the graves of DANIEL BOONE and wife with an iron fence; a bill adopting rules, similar to those in force in the United States Army, for the Kentucky forces; and another barring willful absentees from mileage and per diem. A Member of the House, yesterday moved to suspend the rules to permit him to offer a bill disfranchising for life all who have or may advocate the doctrine of abolition or emancipation of Slavery in Kentucky, either directly or indirectly, or who sympathize with the same, and requesting all so offending, to leave the State within ten days! The motion was rightly defeated—yeas 48, nays, 29—it requiring two-thirds to suspend the rules. Forty-four Kentucky prisoners of war in Columbus, Ohio, in a petition to our Legislature, declare they desire to return to their homes and allegiance to the Constitutions of the Federal Government and Kentucky, and pray that all Constitutional measures be resorted to, for their restoration to their firesides and their loyalty. The Legislature adjourns from the 17th to the 24th Nov. next. Seven hundred and eighty rebel prisoners from Kentucky are confined near Indianapolis.

Prominent Unionists of Harrison, Todd and other counties oppose the return amongst them of those who took up arms against the country and the State. They ask, "Shall we permit outlaws against God and their country to come back with hollow professions of loyalty, and go up to the polls, claiming an equality of political power with our sons, who have risked their lives in defence of the country which those men tried to destroy? Shall we take such Judases by the hand? If we do, it will be to hold on to it while with the other we cut their throats from ear to ear! We can forgive much, but our forgiveness must stand still till we see some evidence of fruits meet for repentance."

Exiles from Albabama tell me all the secession leaders, political and military, merit hanging; that there are many Unionists biding their time, in Northern and Central Alabama; and that numerous soldiers in the rebel ranks everywhere will surrender or run, at the first chance, so disgusted are they with the lies, tricks and tyrannies of their officers, and so impressed with the superior justice, might and grandeur of the Union army and the Union cause.

While not a few Kentuckians do not object, but rather approve, Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING's resolution, pledging the United States, without infringement of State rights, to coöperate and compensate any State which may choose to adopt a system of gradual emancipation, our people, generally disapprove Mr. ASHLEY's resolutions and bill providing Territorial, Provincial Governments over the Southern States of the Union; and they thank the National House for laying them on the table, in accordance with the motion of Mr. PENDLETON, and with the minority report and resolutions of Messrs. CRAVEN and HARDING. They approve Senator DAVIS' amendment for the colonization of all persons of color liberated in the District of Columbia.

The *Democrat* says the people of the United States and Kentucky are ready and willing to pay the National tax. "They are wealthy, prosperous, and wish to sweep off the National debt as rapidly as possible. Let them know at once how it is to be done. They wish to see the estimates—how they are to be taxed."

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company are reported to have bought 800 freight cars and 80 locomotives, running up their rolling stock to about 1,000 freight cars and 100 locomotives, besides passenger cars and their locomotives; and they are building here an immense grain dépôt. Coupons of the City's Bonds to the Company, due 1st prox., are being paid here now.

One thousand and eight boxes and one hundred and one caddies of manufactured tobacco were sold here yesterday, at satisfactory prices. PONTIAC.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Ariel with $677,058 in Treasure.

Important from the United States of Colombia.

Renewal of Hostilities at Various Points.

RAID OF GUERRILLAS ON BOGOTA.

The Crown of Bolivar Carried Off.

Reverses and Victories of Mosquera.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, Capt. TERRY, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with the passengers, mails and specie which left San Francisco on the 1st. The specie is consigned as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL.		J.G. Parker & Son.7,	$500 00
Nath'l Brandon	$1,050 00	Jas. Patrick & Co.	30,000 00
Ribon & Munos	1,088 00	H. Cohn & Co.	21,000 00
Herques & Massaras	312 69	Frank Baker	10,185 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	2,842 41	Jennings & Brewster	19,000 00
James Hall	425 69	Janson, Bond & Co.	1,000 00
Cartwright & Harrison	1,500 00	Am. Ex. Bank	12,000 00
Total	$7,218 79	J. T. Hayward & Treas.	3,000 00
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.			
Order	$23,938 50	P. Naylor	10,000 00
Seth Adams	5,000 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	31,961 92
Carey & Co.	5,000 00	Scholle Bros.	21,900 00
Frombly & Lambson	6,500 00	Neustadter Bro.	17,400 00
Wm. Meyer & Co.	5,000 00	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	27,750 00
W. Seligman & Co.	27,000 00	J. A. McGaw	5,500 00
R. Patrick	10,000 00	W. Heller & Co.	9,200 00
J. Heller & Bro.	11,800 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	246,000 00
W. T. Coleman & Co.	25,000 00	Eug. Kelly & Co.	34,000 00
E. R. Mudge & Co.	5,500 00	From San Francisco	$669,839 38
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	37,203 96	From Aspinwall	7,218 79
Z. Einstein & Bro.	5,500 00	Total	$677,058 17

There is nothing new from California or from Central America. From South America, however, the news is interesting. There is renewed trouble in the United States of Colombia, and considerable fighting has taken place, in which MOSQUERA has met with both reverses and successes. Details will be found in our correspondent's letter.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Sack of Bogota by Guerrillas—Bolivar's Crown Stolen—Mosquera Returned to Bogota—The Guerrillas Driven Out—Defeat of Mosquera's Troops in Antioquia—Defeat of Canal by Mosquera in Santander—Occupation and Robbery of Nare by the Reactionists.

PANAMA, Friday, March 7, 1862.

The British mail steamship *Avon*, at Aspinwall, brings dates from Carthagena to the 4th inst., and from Bogota, the Capital, to the 16th February. The news is interesting. I wrote you in my last that a powerful party of Guerrillas was hovering about Bogota, doing a good deal of damage to property, and keeping the Capital in a constant state of agitation. It appears now, that taking advantage of the absence of MOSQUERA, who was busy in Facatativa organizing his forces for the subjugation of the State of Antioquia, and of the fact that there were only 400 men left by him to guard the city, 700 of these Guerrillas from the Province of Guasca, under the command of J. DE OBANDO, took possession of a hill in the neighborhood of Bogota on the night of the 3d of February, and on the following morning, at 8 o'clock, entered the grand plaza and commenced plundering the houses of prominent citizens, as well as some of the public buildings. The robbers sacked the houses of Señores ROJAS GARSIDO, Dr. MANUEL F. SAAVREDA, JOSE M. VERGARA I VERGARA, Communay, Señora INES VERGARA, the hotel Tequendama, and others. They also attacked and sacked the old Palace, destroying the furniture, the mint, robbing it of some metals and $60,000 in Treasury notes, and also the crown presented by the Peruvian Congress to SIMON BOLIVAR. While a portion of the guerrillas were sacking these houses, the larger portion were attacking the cuartels of the Municipal Guards of Santo Domingo, San Bartolomé, the Cassa de Corrors and Casas Municipales. The skirmishing and robbing lasted five hours, when, at 1 P. M., learning that a troop of cavalry was approaching the city, the guerrillas fled, but were pursued, losing their head, OBANDO, but getting away with their booty. The robbers lost several killed in the streets, many wounded and 56 were taken prisoners. The Municipal Guard lost one man killed and four wounded. In the afternoon order was completely restored. MOSQUERA, on learning of these events, returned to the city and sent a large force in pursuit of the robbers.

In the new State of Tolima a guerrilla party had been captured or destroyed at the Chapparal by a force sent against them from Purificacion. Their leaders, A. TORRES and L. BARRON, and several other officers, as well as all their horses and munitions, were secured. Señors Dr. NICOLAS ROCHA, SILVERIO and PACIFICO BORJA, and E. HERNANDEZ, whom they had captured, were rescued.

In the State of Santander, the war appears to be at an end. On the 16th of January, MOSQUERA's forces again met the Reactionists, under CANAL, at Paila, near the Plain of Carrillo, where they fought from early in the morning till night, when GUTIERREZ was victorious, and CANAL fled to the Venezuelan frontier, on foot. The bulletin of the battle says: "Sixty-five of CANAL's men, who were lucky enough to escape, fled to Chita, where they placed themselves under BALTAZAR JIL, and the rest halted at Boavita and Wita, where they received reinforcements from Malaga, and numbered 400 men only. On the 20th of January, the inhabitants of Chita rose in a body, killed 42 of JIL's men, and took 20 of them prisoners, JIL and two of his officers only escaping to the mountains. On the same day, the division Columbia attacked the other party, at Boavita, driving them out, and taking 11 prisoners." Up to the 23d of January, the forces of GUTIERREZ were following up the refugees, taking at different points those who could not travel fast enough. A private letter, from a respectable person at Carthagena, says that authentic news had been received that CANAL himself had fallen into the hands of GUTIERREZ.

In Antioquia, it appears, from the most reliable accounts we can get, that the forces of MOSQUERA had suffered important reverses. At the battle of Santo Domingo, MOSQUERA's forces of 1,200 men, under CARASO, were completely defeated, and dispersed or made prisoners by the reactionists. The latter followed up their advantage as far as Zeragossa, on the river, hoping to capture four hundred muskets which they knew to be there, but these had been taken away to Maupas. They, however, seized $10,000 in money. Flushed with success, the Reactionists sent an expedition to the port of Nare, the point of debarkation for goods for the land trip to Antioquia, in the hope to seize a large amount of valuable goods generally stored there. But the goods, as well as the steamers and boats, had all been removed to the opposite side; so, after occupying the mouth of the Nare for a few days, they returned to Antioquia. Had they been able to hold the place, they would have prevented the free navigation of the Magdalena, thus cutting Bogata off from the coast. MOSQUERA is fitting up the steamers *Vencedor*, *Antioquia* and *Ogden*, to defend the river from future expeditions. It was reported that the Reactionists had seized the *Vencedor*, but this is an error, as she was at Honda when the last Bogota mail passed there. Now that CANAL has been driven out of Santander, Gen. MOSQUERA will undoubtedly enter Antioquia at the head of a large force, and endeavor to quiet that State. Gen. NIETO, of the State of Bolivar, had been ordered to march with a force to Moupas, preparatory to entering Antioquia, and had got as far as Calamar.

From the State of Cauca we have late news by the British steamer *Anne*, which arrived at Panama on the 5th inst. Gen. ARBOLEDA, chief of the Reactionists there, was still at large with his force reduced to only 800 men. He would try to make his escape into Antioquia, to join Gen. ERRAO's force; but it was confidently expected he would be intercepted by Gen. LOPEZ. Gen. PAYAN, who occupies, in the name of MOSQUERA, all the Pacific ports of Colombia, had sent a force to Cali to take possession of that city. The war in Cauca is undoubtedly near its close.

If it be true, and there can be scarcely any doubt of it, that CANAL is completely beaten out of the State of Santander, and that ARBOLEDA is at the end of his tether in Cauca, Antioquia falls, as a matter of course, and the country is quieted. It is high time that this miserable and senseless squabble was at an end.

Gen. MOSQUERA, since his occupation of the Presidential chair, has sent remittances two or three times to Europe to pay the interest on the foreign debt, which is more than has been done before for several years.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, under date of Jan. 22, has issued an official order that all foreign property that has suffered during the revolution, or that may suffer, shall be paid for in full; and that those foreigners whose countries are not represented by a diplomatic agent at Bogota shall be specially protected.

Judge BURTON, the United States Minister, had not yet presented his credentials.

News from Venezuela, by the St. Thomas steamer at Aspinwall, represents that Republic, under the dictatorship of Gen. PAEZ, to be in a most wretched condition. The other provinces, beside Maracaibo, had pronounced in favor of joining the Colombian Confederacy. The people of Maracaibo were fearful of trouble from Spain, as several Spaniards had been outraged, and the general impression being that the old country wished to get excuses for repossessing herself of all her former provinces.

Commissioners have commenced surveying Government lands which were ceded to the Panama Railroad Company by their charter.

On the reception of the news of the great victories of the Government in the United States, the United States ships-of-war at Panama and Aspinwall fired salutes, and the Americans at Aspinwall let off rockets and Roman candles.

The French steam-frigate *Galathée*, 28 guns, arrived at Panama on the 2d, and goes to day to Guayaquil. The French war-steamer *Carsini* and the British 21 gun steamer *Clio* sail in a day or two, the first for the Coast of Mexico, and the latter for Peru. The British frigate *Termagant* and the United States steam-frigate *Saranac* will remain for the present in the bay.

Private letters from Washington, representing the Commissioners to settle the amounts due to persons who suffered in the Panama riots of 1856 have decided that Americans domiciliated at Panama are excluded from the benefits of the treaty, have caused great excitement. It is difficult to perceive the justice of such a decision, as, aside from the deaths that occurred, American residents of Panama were the greatest sufferers.

Señor DON JUAN ROMERO DE TERREROS, Duke de Regla, died at the Aspinwall House, Panama, on the 28th ultimo. He was on his way from Lima to Spain, and died of an attack of dysentery, contracted in Peru. He is said to have been one of the most wealthy of the Spanish nobles, was apparently over 40 years of age, and was born in Mexico.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATALLY INJURED BY A CAR.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a laborer, named JOHN WOOD, was knocked down and run over by a car on the Hudson River Railroad, at the dépôt foot of West Twelfth-street. One of WOOD's legs was entirely severed from his body, and the other mangled in a shocking manner. He was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where the attending surgeon pronounced his case to be hopeless. No blame is attached to the driver of the car. WOOD has a family residing in Twenty-sixth-street.

A CAPTAIN ARRESTED FOR IMPROPERLY USING FIREARMS.—FRANCIS KERRIGAN, recently a Captain in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, (Col. KERRIGAN's,) was arrested yesterday morning, upon the charge of firing off a pistol at the head of DANIEL QUINN. These parties, with several of their friends, were regaling themselves at a public house in Jacob-street, when the Captain, becoming exasperated at something said by QUINN, drew his pistol and fired. Fortunately, no person was injured. Justice CONNOLLY yesterday held KERRIGAN to bail in the sum of $300.

BURGLARS IN A BROADWAY SILK STORE.—The store No. 474 Broadway was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and a large amount of goods, consisting of silks, velvets, laces, &c., was carried away. The thieves first gained an entrance to an adjoining unoccupied building. They then proceeded to the roof, and then by way of the scuttle to the store where the robbery was effected. The Police are endeavoring to find the goods and the guilty parties.

A SUCCESSFUL HIGHWAYMAN.—WARLO PEMBERTON, residing at No. 255 Greenwich-street, was attacked, about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, at the corner of Duane and Greenwich streets, by a man whom he noticed lurking in the vicinity. PEMBERTON was knocked down, and while lying upon the walk almost insensible, his pockets were rifled of the sum of $52, by the highwayman, who has not been arrested.

Funeral of Lieut. Harry B. Hidden.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, the funeral services were performed over the remains of Lieut. HARRY B. HIDDON, at the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second-avenue. An exhortation was delivered by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, and prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. POTTS. The ceremonies were of a most impressive character, and were listened to by a large number of people.

It will be remembered that Lieut. HIDDON, late of the Lincoln Cavalry, met his death while out scouting near Sangster's Station, Va.

At the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies, the body was conveyed to Greenwood for interment. A detachment of the Seventy-first, Twenty-second, and a body of cavalry, acted as escort. Following the hearse, and led, was the horse of the deceased. Lieut. HIDDON was a brave and meritorious gentleman, dearly beloved by his fellow officers, and his loss is deeply mourned.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Fremont and family are expected in this City this evening, from Washington, their apartments at the Astor House having been retained for them since their departure on Friday last.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox breakfasted at the Astor House on Saturday morning, and proceeded from thence to West Point, on business connected with the Government.

J. Wilkes Booth, of Baltimore, soon to commence an engagement at Mary Prevost's Theatre, (late Wallack's,) is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Attorney-General of this State; Major Chas. L. Rogers, of Boston; H. B. Fowler, of St. Albans, Vermont; O. P. Chandler, of Vermont, and E. Haight, of the U. S. Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Hon. R. E. Fenton, of New-York; Col. W. A. Ward, from Washington; C. C. Alger, of Hudson; Col. Mizrur, of the Third Michigan Cavalry, and J. W. Stitt, of New-Jersey, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. W. Pratt, from Nashville, Tenn.; Col. S. H. Allen and staff, of the First Maine Cavalry; Capt. Schenck, from California; A. Van Vechten, of Albany, and Dr. Jas. Lains, of the U. S. Navy, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Young, of the U. S. Army; Capt. C. N. Goulding, of Wheeling, Va.; F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, and J. E. Turner, of Binghampton, are at the Brevoort House.

Sig. P. Brignoli, from Philadelphia, and Lieut. Mayo and lady, of California, are at the Everett House.

Col. Viele, of the Ninth New-York Volunteers, and C. S. Lander, and Robt. Gardner, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—Two men named SAMUEL BRYANT and DANIEL B. LAMBERT were arrested in the Fifth Precinct on Saturday night, by officers LEE and LYONS, for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Syracuse. There is also a complaint against LAMBERT for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Unadilla Bank. The accused were committed for examination.

LAFAYETTE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This new church, located at the corner of Lafayette-avenue and Oxford-street, was formally dedicated to the Worship of God yesterday. Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, Prof. HITCHCOCK, the Rev. S. L. CUYLER, and others, took part in the exercises. The house was crowded to overflowing at each service yesterday.

FIRE.—House No. 178 Leonard-street, occupied by R. WENTS, was damaged by fire to the extent of $400 on Saturday night. The loss is covered by insurance.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 107, 108, 116, 117, 121, 123, 124, 125, 92, 93, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 15.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet. CORN firm. MESS PORK dull and neglected, at $10 50@$11. Hogs, dressed, 10c. lower, at $3@$3 50; live, steady. *Receipts*, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 9,400 bushels Corn, 1,800 Live Hogs, 500 Dressed. Exchange for Gold unchanged.

BY THE INTRODUCTION OF THE LARYNGOSCOPE, a great boon has been conferred upon those suffering from diseases of the air passages, as by the aid of this instrument the physician is enabled to detect the precise nature and seat of the disease, where formerly it was in most cases a mere matter of conjecture. Dr. LIGHTHILL, of St. Mark's-place, having modified and improved this instrument to a great extent, uses it constantly in his practice, and with great success. The following will testify to the value of the invention, from the Boston *Transcript*:

"Rev. R. P. RUSSELL, of Lynn, who has been for some time unable to preach on account of catarrh in its severest form, has been entirely restored by Dr. LIGHTHILL, of New-York, and is now able to resume his pastoral duties."

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 16—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Thomson and 2 children, Mrs. H. M. Perrine, Mr. Gilmore and lady, W. H. Power and lady, J. W. Hough, C. F. Carter, Henry Larming, Dr. H. W. Mason, wife and child, Michael Young, Capt. E. C. Taylor, John McLean, P. Freeman and wife, W. F. Herkenruth, Mr. Biglow, Mr. Cordukes, John Tucker, P. M. Gusteranus, wife and 2 children, J. C. Kane, Geo. Latchell, S. Johnson, Mad. Johnson, Graver and boy, Dr. R. O. Doremus, wife, 4 children and nurse, J. Dexter, Henry Steinway, Hugh James, C. W. May, Dr. David Kelly and wife, J. H. Deming, Sarah Reade and son, Mrs. Roberts and daughter, with others in the steerage. Specie, $200,000.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 16.—*In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall.*—Frank Courtis, Dr. Geo. P. Hall, Lieut. W. R. Mayo, U. S. N., Maj. C. Cross and servant, U. S. N., H. Searing, R. S. Corning, E. Beach, C. S. Landers, S. D. Bosworth, James F. Friedman, Yates Ferguson, John Swain, Thos. Hansbrow, Robert Gardner, A. A. De Long, Capts. W. W. Smith and J. F. Schenck, U. S. A., Lieuts. J. P. Hall and H. W. Robie, U. S. N., A. C. Bradford, Geo. F. Keits, U. S. N., John Wilson, Mrs. Mary Mattleson, John Sheridan, J. Peel, H. Giroux, Ch. Lambert, Mrs. F. P. Howland, Capt. W. R. Roberts, Miss V. Wise, E. W. Teakle, W. R. T. Pitts, Benj. P. Price, H. R. Migels, V. Alexis and wife, E. Smith, J. Colyer and son, Leon Moses, S. N. Woodruff, David Barr, H. Faust and wife, D. S. Wheeler, Miss Mary Maher, J. F. Howland, Mrs. J. P. Shaply, Mrs. Jane Hawley, Messrs. Robinson, Pomeroy, Castro, Ospine, Vail, Sprague, Wm. Ferris, J. H. Miller and wife, A. Martin, S. McLean, Mrs. Carroll, J. & M. Romez, J. P. Thrie, and 60 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 09 | Sun sets.... 6 08 | Moon sets.... 8 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 18 | Gov. Island. 9 07 | Hell Gate.... 10 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Terry, Aspinwall, the 7th inst., with passengers, mails and specie to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship American Congress, Woodward, London and Isle of Wight, Feb. 20, with mdse. and 16 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has experienced very severe weather the entire passage; 4th inst., lat. 45 10, lon. 49 40, fell in with an immense field of ice; steered S. S. E. 130 miles before we cleared it; 6th inst., passed a large iceberg. Anchored in the Lower Bay on Saturday (15th) night.

Ship Villafranca, (of Bath,) Swanton, Havre 33 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co. Experienced very heavy weather from lon. 30; lay to from Feb. 20 to the 25th, most of the time under bare poles, blowing a perfect hurricane from S. W. to N. W.; lost part of a suit of sails; night of the 2d inst., lat. 48, lon. 48 50, fell in with large quantities of ice, and run 8 hours S. E. to get out it; 5th inst., lat. 40, lon. 48 50, signalized ship Antartic, hence for Liverpool.

Schr. I. Anderson, Hemmingway, New-Haven 2 ds., for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. T. Godwin, Hobbie, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Decatur Oaks, Oaks, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. D. S. Willets, Baldwin,, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. T. T. Abell, Briggs, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, northeast.

Below.

Brig Exemplar, (Br., of St. Johns, N. B.,) Noell, Cienfuegos, Feb. 9.

Sailed.

March 16—Steamship Bahiana, (Br.,) Liverpool; U. S. transport Illinois, with the Ninety-fourth Regiment N. Y. S. V.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Steamer Blackstone, hence, the 14th inst. in search of the U. S. ship Vermont, having one of her boilers damaged.

The British schooner Emma, (previously reported sunk while going through the Gate,) was this morning taken on the Dry Dock for repairs. She has lost part of keel aft, and garboard streak stove in. Her entire cargo is damaged, and will be discharged.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Feb. 25.—Arr. Am. brig Caroline, with munitions for the U. S. fleet at Panama; 27th, schr. —— Warrington, Andrews, from San Juan del Sur, and on the night of the 2d inst., was cut out by her crew, and sailed off; she had a full cargo of stores. March 1, Am. brig Leviathan, Scott, New-York; 2d, Am. steamer Ariel, do.; 5th, schr. Susan McKellar, from Providence; steamship Avon, Carthagena. Sailed, March 4, brig Caroline Porter, New-York.

PANAMA, March 3—In port Am steamship Saranac; H. B. M. steamships Clio and Termagant; French corvette Galate, steamer Casini.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK

PALE
XXX
ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton sts. have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years, in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case whree they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's New Powder, Drill and Pick-Lock-Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, Second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 203 Broadway.

H. R. HUBBELL, Agent.

SAPONACEOUS TOOTH-POWDER.

Made by F. S. Cleaver. Prepared from pure white soap, as recommended by Dr. Bowditch, being the only dentrifice calculated to preserve and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Sold by drug and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale dépôt, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

J. C. ROYSTON.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times, for 28 cents, (silver.) Five of different powers, $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN, Box No. 220 Boston Post-office, Mass.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 330 West 16th-st., in the store, for two days.